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Re. 1-4 of all Chemists.

23, Hummum Street, { MADON, SONS & Co., } Fort, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on Monday, the 10th October, 1892, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.
2.—To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Vibhooeandas Atmaram, Esq., as a Director in the place of Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody resigned.
4.—To appoint a Director in the place of N. M. Wadia, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, 4th October, 1892, to Monday, the 10th October, 1892, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

CHUBB'S SAFES.

CHUBB'S WRITING BOXES.
CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.
CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBB'S FLAT DEED BOXES.
CHUBB'S FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS.
CHUBB'S KEY BOXES.
CHUBB'S DETECTOR PADLOCKS.
CHUBB'S DETECTOR CHEST LOCKS.
CHUBB'S DETECTOR PRESS LOCKS.
CHUBB'S DETECTOR TILL LOCKS.
CHUBB'S DETECTOR RIMDEAD LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following

SPECIALITIES :—

		Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	,, ½ ,,	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	,, ½ ,,	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture	,, 1 ,,	3	4
Do. do.	,, ½ ,,	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture	,, 1 ,,	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,, ½ ,,	0	14
Golden Fleece	,, ½ ,,	1	12
Latakia	,, ½ ,,	1	12

Mild, Medium or Full, as desired.

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT TOBACCO.
Fresh Shipment just received.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 6TH OCTOBER
AND
FRIDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.
T. W. ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"SCHOOL,"
BY
THE POONA AMATEURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle, Front Row	,, 4
Do. Other Rows	,, 3

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER,
AND
WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.
"MIKADO;"
OR
THE TOWN OF TITIPU,
BY
THE POONA AMATEURS.

CHARACTERS:—

The Mikado of Japan ..... Captain Wickham.
Nanki Poo (His Son disguised as a Wandering Minstrel and in love with Yum-Yum) ..... Major J. R. Hobday.
Ko-Ko (Lord High Executioner of Titipu) ..... Mr. Seton.
Poob-Bah (Lord High everything else) ... Mr. Lloyd Jones.
Pish-Tush (a Noble Lord) ..... Mr. Sinclair.
Yum-Yum, Pitti-Sing, Peep Bo ... Three Sisters wards of Ko Ko ..... Mrs. J. R. Hobday. Miss Howard. Miss Shipp.
Katisha (an elderly Lady in love with Nanki Poo) ..... Miss Borradaile.

Miss Shipp will play Yum-Yum on the 4th, and Mrs. Hobday will play the same character on 5th October.

SCHOOL GIRLS :— Mrs. G. Martin. Mrs. Tallents. Mrs. Currie. Mrs. Sinclair. Mrs. Bain. Mrs. Lyons. Miss Kirkham. Miss Walker. Miss Dennett. Miss Moon. Miss Barnes.

NOBLES :— Mr. Crowe. Mr. LeQuesne. Captain De Butts. Mr. Stockdale. Mr. Waddington. Mr. Bayley. Mr. Westmacott. Mr. Stubbs. Dr. Trask. Mr. Sargent. Mr. Luard.

GUARDS, TRUMPETERS, &c.

SCENIC DIRECTOR—Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel Hay.
STAGE MANAGER—Mr. Lyons.
ORCHESTRA.
Conducted by Captain Heyman.
Piano.....Mr. Nisson. Harmonium...Mr. Bartley.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 5
Dress Circle, Front Row	,, 5
,, ,, Other Rows	,, 4
Pit Stalls	,, 3
Back Seats and Gallery	,, 1

ROSS & CAMERON'S "LOCHGORM" HIGHLAND WHISKY.

In 1 Gallon "Demijohns," Rs. 15 each.

AGENTS:—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. & W. Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND in the Rate of Rupees 25 per Share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283-285-287 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th September, 1892.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (30) THIRTY per Share, being equivalent at 12 per cent. per annum (Free of Income-Tax), WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 6th day of October, 1892, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. to the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 29th September, 1892, on the production of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

MUTHURADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, September 30, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHUNDAJEE RANAJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MUKTABAI, the widow of the deceased, and CHIMNAJEE SADASHEIV DONGRE, the Executrix and Executor named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 26th Day of September, 1892.

MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KERO SINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, R. s. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્ટુલા કેમ્બ્રાલમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA CHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
253, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Permission.)

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and also willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious, I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.
My experience of her treatment would be to advise all Ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man, as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.
ESTHER EDWARDS.
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.
N.B.—"MOFUSSIL & UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS" can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission as per usual estate. Including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 10. Up-country and native friends buying and selling horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 10; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MERCANTILE PRESS Co., Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1892, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1892.
2.—To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To declare a Dividend.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAL. KOHAND & SHAPURJI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1892.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a 10" B L EMPLACEMENT AT MAHALUXMEE BATTERY
of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2—Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as Earnest-money will be received at One p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October next.
3.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Dn., M. W.
Bombay Defences Office : Middle Colaba, 26th September, 1892.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated 30th September, 1890.

THE Trustees of the abovementioned Indenture are prepared to receive PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the MILL PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, subject to the printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of Messrs Nanu and Hormasjee, Solicitors, No. 89, Medows street, within the Fort of Bombay.
The offers should be sent in under sealed covers addressed to the Trustees at the Office aforesaid of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, at the latest before One O'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October, 1892.
No offer which is under Rupees Four Lacs will be considered, nor any offer which is not accompanied by a deposit either in cash or in Government securities of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand; but the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any offer.
The Trustees will open the said sealed envelopes at One O'clock in the afternoon of the said 6th day of October 1892.
In the event of any offer not being accepted the Monies or securities deposited will be forthwith returned.
If any offer is accepted the tenderer shall forthwith on such acceptance being communicated to him pay to the Trustees a sum sufficient to make up with the said deposit of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand, a sum equal to fifteen per centum of the purchase money.—Dated this 26th Day of September 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For self and Co-Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated 30th September, 1890.

THE TRUSTEES of the abovenamed Indenture are prepared to receive private offers for the PURCHASE of the MILL PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, subject to the printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, solicitors, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay.
The offers should be sent in under sealed covers addressed to the Trustees at the office aforesaid of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, at the latest before One O'clock Noon on THUR DAY, the 6th day of October 1892.
No offer which is under Rupees Four Lacs will be considered, nor any offer which is not accompanied by a deposit either in cash or in Government securities of Rupees Twenty-five thousand; but the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any offer.
The Trustees will open the said sealed envelopes at One O'clock in the afternoon of the said 6th day of October 1892.
In the event of any offer not being accepted the monies or securities deposited will be forthwith returned.
If any offer is accepted the tenderer shall forthwith on such acceptance being communicated to him pay to the Trustees a sum sufficient to make up with the said deposit of Rupees Twenty-five thousand a sum equal to fifteen per centum of the purchase money.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For self and Co.-Trustees.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Rangoon, established by an Act of the Governor-General for India in Council, being Act No. XV, of 1879, require the services of an Engineer for the Port of Rangoon. Salary at the rate of Rupees One Thousand per Month for the first twelve months of actual service. Annual increments of salary of Rupees One Hundred per month will be made after the first twelve months if the Commissioners are satisfied with the way in which the work is performed until the salary amounts to Rupees Fifteen Hundred per Month. No allowances over and above his salary are made to the Engineer.
If an Engineer in the service of the Government of India wishes, with the consent of the Government, to obtain the appointment and to retain his claim for pension and leave allowances, in such case, if he is appointed, a deduction of 20 per cent. from his salary may be paid to the Government. The service is terminable at any time after it has been entered upon by a six months' notice, expiring six months after the date of the notice given by either party to the engagement to the other of a date so to terminate it.
Passage money from the port of embarkation will be paid by the Commissioners to the Engineer on arrival in Rangoon.
Further particulars concerning the appointment may be had of the Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon to whom all applications for the appointment must be made on or before the 2nd day of January 1893.

E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, The 16th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDER TELANG, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

RANCHORDAS MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, without the Fort, RUNCHORDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid, and HURKISSONDAS PURSHOTUM, KETHARAJI PURSHOTUM and THAKURDAS PURSHOTUM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their mother and guardian ad litem the said RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTUM, KALIDAS FAKIRCHAND, and DEWCHAND BHUGWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the first Day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of the Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two at the hour of Three o'clock, in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Trimbuck Ramchander Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Runchordas Motiram, Runchordass Purshotum and Hurkissondas Purshotum, Jithabhai Purshotum and Thakurdas Purshotum, Kalidas Fakirchand, and Dewchand Bhugwan or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing nine thousand three hundred and forty-four square yards and forty three-fiftieths of another square yard, situate at the Baboola Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and the part of the Tank demised unto Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-four square yards, and eleven one hundredths of another square yard, making together ten thousand and eight square yards and ninety-seven one hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the South by the said Baboola Tank Road, on or towards the North partly by the said Tank, partly by the property of Currimjee Allibhoy, partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, on or towards the east partly by the ground of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Hajee Zaicool Abadin Shirazee, and partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, New No. 2236, Old Survey No. 585, and New Survey No. 3678, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5517, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of under lease bearing date the Sixteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and made between Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee of the one part and the said Runchordas Motiram of the other part, and being a portion of the land demised to the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years by indenture dated Tenth August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and which said premises are in the occupation of various tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th Day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS Co. have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.
Samples free by return of Post.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1892, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the Admission of Candidates to the Apothecary Class of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service.
2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian Parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates, showing that they possess these qualifications.
3. For further particulars apply to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any day except Saturdays and Sundays.

By Order,
B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surgeon-Captain,
Officiating Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, BURMA, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th December 1892, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.
Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules, but may tender for either or both of the schedules.
Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations :—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Pyawbwe, Meiktila road, Thedaw, Myitha, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku and Myingyan.
Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.
Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest money to accompany tender.
SCHEDULE No. 1.	lbs.	From 1st April 1893, to 31st March 1894.		Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	750,000			
Rice, second sort, for Natives	200,000			
Wheat	2,802,000			
Dhall, of sorts	315,000		Rangoon.	5,000
Ghee, cow's	210,000			
Salt	79,000			
Turmeric	13,000			
Chillies	1,000			
SCHEDULE No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground ...	750,000			
Rice, second sort, for Natives	1,200,000			
Wheat	5,491,000			
Dhall, of sorts	691,000		Mandalay	5,000
Ghee, cow's	153,000			
Salt	151,000			
Turmeric	25,000			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Kyaukse.
Yamethin.	Minbu.
Pyawbwe.	Magwe.
Meiktila road.	Pakokku.
Thedaw.	Myingyan.
Myitha.	

By order of the Chief Commissioner.
H. PARKIN, Captain,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.
Rangoon, The 1st September, 1892.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS., [illegible] of London,
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "[illegible]" Stock,
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto,
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gastelu [illegible]arte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and [illegible]., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOOKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-H[illegible]
For further Particulars, app[illegible]
EWART LATHAM

GUARANTEES AGAINST EM[illegible]

INDIAN GUARANTE[illegible]
SURETYSHIP
ASSOCIATION, LIM[illegible]
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT [illegible]
BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities [illegible] Indis.

THE Association provides [illegible] Intromissions and Fidelity [illegible] situations of Trust and Responsibili[illegible] For Prospectuses and Proposal For[illegible]
D. McLAUCHLAN SLAT[illegible]

LIVERPOOL & L[illegible]
INSURANCE COMP[illegible]
FIRE AND LIF[illegible]
TOTAL FUNDS.....
All PARTICIPATING POLICIES [illegible] Annual Premiums, will share in the Pro[illegible] TWO FULL YEARS for the term end[illegible]

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,030
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	700	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	2,000	50	50	12	40
Badham Pills	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	665
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	1500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	608	100	100	Rs. 10	89
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,080	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Pirelli	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell Land Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Tresscher & Co.	2,000	100	all	20	225
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba Land	500	1,880	1,880	...	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	930
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	505
Hugoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	138½
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahadpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	525
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	130
Motasil Cloth	1,125	400	140	Rs. 40	85
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	490
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 25	290
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	625
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		132½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	425
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Shd and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	1,480
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405 xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	675
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	452½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Buloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½ xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelah	700	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	185
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahalaxmee Jee Mills (Gulbargal	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,115
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mill	600	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	28	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	"
Bombay do.	"	25-13-6	
English Sovereigns	"	10-4	
Do. Dragons	"	10-2-6	
Bar Silver 17 Bettereens	"	105-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	233-8	"
Java Francs	"	231	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Bombay Swimming Club.
Bombay Polo Tournament commences.
Mercantile Press Company, 4 p.m.
Trial of Mr. Driscoll's Patent Buoys, Prince's Dock, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5 p.m.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imperator left the dock yesterday.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Friday, the 7th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Surat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

THE DUSSERA.—On Saturday last the Telagoo Janaitteebu Music Club entertained their friends to a music party, at their Club premises, Foras Road, in honour of the Dussera holiday. After the distribution of pansupari, attar, gulab, the party dispersed at a late hour.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following Surgeon-Captains have been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major from the 1st inst:—Hormasji Merwanji Hakim, Kavashaw Khurshedji Sanjana, Maneckshaw Jamshedji Keravala, Merwanji Pestonji Khareghat, and Kavasji Hormasji Mistri.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Luximon Balla, residing at Coomarwada, reports to the police, that on Friday he left a bundle, containing ornaments, valued at Rs. 275, hanging on a nail in his room and went out, leaving his servant in charge of the house. On returning he found the servant absconded, and the bundle of ornaments missing.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Soma Balla, aged about 55 years, a Hindoo mendicant, residing at the Leper Asylum, Upper Duncan Road, attempted, on Friday last, to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a sharp piece of tin. Enquiries elicited that the mendicant had been out of his mind for a year past. He is now treated at the J. J. Hospital.

ACCIDENT TO A CENTENARIAN.—A Mahomedan woman, named Imambee, aged about 105 years, residing at Temker Lane, while going down a staircase, missed her footing, and fell from a height of seventeen feet. She sustained slight injury to her head and back. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where after her injuries being attended to she was allowed to return home.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a fatal accident occurred at Jadowjee Raghowjee Mill, Tardeo Road. Bapoo Dewoo, a mill-hand, was placing a strap when he accidentally got entangled with the machinery. He was seriously injured and removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. An inquest will be held at the hospital this morning.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.—The Polo Tournament proper will commence on Wednesday, the 5th instant, when the Bombay Gymkhana will play the 7th Hussars. The final between the winners of the Wednesday's match and the Poona Gymkhana will be played on Saturday, the 8th instant. There will be a practice game to-day, in which the 7th Hussars will take part. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—Messrs. T. Pillow, G. D. Traylen, F. McAlpin, and F. J. Taylor competed for captainoy race, on Saturday, which was won by Traylen in 5m. 30 2-5 secs. The annual meeting of the Club will take place at the Apollo Bunder Rooms this evening, when the committee for the ensuing year will be elected, and a matter relating to handicapping brought before the members present.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—Yesterday the annual feast of Our Lady of Rosary was celebrated in this church. Divine service was preceded by an orchestral march. An impressive sermon was delivered by Rev. Fr. Joseph Nuckell, S. J. The Mass chosen for the occasion was Cellini's, arranged by Mr. J. P. Gonsalves, which was effectively rendered by the amateur singers and professional players under the baton of Master John D'Souza; Master Peter Creado, of the St. Stanislaus' Institution, being the president of this feast.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers the band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

Overture.....Acteon.....Auber.
Mazurka.....Souvenir De Spezzia...A. Correggio.
Ballot Music..(From Astorga).....Abert.
Valse.....Gruss An Hannover...Labitzky.
Selection.....Esmeralda.....Goring Thomas.
Galop.....Round Oak.....Van Den Henvel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday morning, into the circumstances attending the death of Poonja Vittoo, a bullock-cart driver, aged about 50 years. On Saturday morning, when the deceased left home with his cart laden with timber, he was quite well. The deceased was seen driving his cart at Lall Bag, at about 4 p.m., that evening, he was sitting on some timber in his cart. The deceased fell down from his seat, and one of the wheels passed over his back. Before any assistance could reach him, he died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of an accidental death.

CAUSING HURT.—On Saturday morning, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Seekal Purdesi, a washerman, living at Chikalwadi, was placed on a charge of causing hurt to his mistress, named Muna. The accused, it appeared, had in his keeping the complainant for the last four months. Some days past the accused found her not behaving herself as he desired, and thereupon struck her with a pair of tongs causing some of her teeth to fall down, and inflicting a wound on the nose. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but said that he had done it under provocation. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOL-BOY.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday evening, held an inquest, at the Esplanade, on the body of Cullianjee Valabdas, aged about 16 years, living with his father, a cloth-dealer, residing at Poputwady. The deceased left school a year ago, and obstinately refused to go back. His father then asked him to attend the shop, but the deceased did not. The deceased kept bad company, and his father found fault with him. On Saturday morning, the father asked the deceased to go with him to the shop, he went but returned soon after. The father thereupon became angry with the deceased and struck him. The deceased left home, and did not return. Yesterday evening the dead body of Cullianjee was found in a well on the Esplanade by a hack victoria driver. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—On Saturday morning Inspector Hack placed, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Eddo, a Mahomedan, of bad character, on a charge of the theft of an iron wrench, valued at Rs. 8, belonging to Messrs. Hussanally Brothers, living at Ripon Road. On Wednesday morning the accused came to the complainants' godown, at Ripon Road, and after walking about for a time purloined the above-named article. As the accused was going away, one of the servants in the employ of the complainant, suspected him, and followed him. He then arrested the accused, who thereupon threw away the wrench, which was found close by. The accused was then handed over to the police, who, on enquiries, ascertained that the accused was a convicted thief. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DEAD.—On Saturday morning Gooldad Khan Jan Ali, about 37 years of age, who had about twelve or thirteen days ago returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, was found dead, in a room in a house, in Doctor Street, where he had been residing together with two of his neices. On Friday evening, at 8 o'clock he was heard by the inmates of the adjoining rooms coughing and trying to vomit. On Saturday morning, seeing it was getting late, and there being no sign of the inmate of the room, the door of which was found padlocked on the outside, the landlord's son looked through a crevice in the wall, and saw that the bedding and bedstead were piled on top of the deceased and only his legs were visible. He communicated with the police, who forced open the lock and entered the room, where they found the unfortunate man dead. It appears that the deceased was very sickly ever since he arrived in Bombay.

SUICIDE OF A HINDOO SHROFF.—On Saturday morning Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a Hindoo Shroff, named Bhoota Shaira, aged about 23 years, who committed suicide by taking a dose of opium. It appeared that Boota was a Shroff, and also a servant to one Munroof Ooma, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. For some time past the deceased had been ailing. On Thursday morning he bought two annas' worth opium, and after taking his meals in the evening swallowed the dose of opium and went to bed. The following morning Bhoota was found unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. Dr. Jan Mohamed was called in, who found that the patient has taken a dose of opium, and advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital. On being admitted to the hospital the stomach was emptied. The deceased did not rally, but died that evening. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide by taking a dose of opium.

THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Friday, the 30th September, 1892, at 2-15 p.m., at their registered office, in Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Shamrao Vithul presided.

The following directors' report was adopted:—Your directors have much pleasure in submitting to you their report for the year ending 30th June 1892. It is the sixth since the organisation of the company, and third since the opening of the mill. The year was one of considerable anxiety. The fall in the prices of yarn which had set in, in the preceding year, continued its downward course in a precipitate manner till almost its very end, leaving but a bare margin of profit, while the prices of cotton kept fluctuating in a way which defied all calculations for advantageous purchases without interfering with the standard of our mixings. The extent of the depression of the yarn market may be gleaned from the fact that, while the quantity (lbs. 27,58,000) of yarn manufactured and sold in 1890-91 realised Rs. 9,69,718-3-2, that (lbs. 29,10,975) manufactured and sold in 1891-92, the year under report, although more by lbs. 1,52,975, yielded only Rs. 9,10,341-0-10, or Rs. 59,377-7-4, less. In other respects the working of the mill compares favourably with that in 1890-91, there having been a decrease in almost every item of expenditure. The audited balance sheet, and statement of profit and loss show that the net earnings of the company during the year amount to Rs. 51,027-1-7. From this sum your directors have set aside Rs. 21,000 for depreciation, and the balance of Rs. 30,027-1-7, together with Rs. 130-3-6, carried over from last year's account (total Rs. 30,157-5-1), they recommend should be disposed of as under: (1) To ad-interim dividend already paid, at Rs. 30 per share, for the six months ended 31st December 1891, Rs. 13,350-0-0; (2) dividend to be paid, at the rate of Rs. 32 per share, for the second half-year ended 30th June 1892, Rs. 14,240-0-0; (3) preliminary expenses account, Rs. 2,500-0-0 (4) to be carried to next year's account Rs. 67-5-1; total Rs. 30,157-5-1. Early in the year, seeing the struggles that had to be encountered in our business, it was suggested to your directors by some of the shareholders that it would be advisable to add a weaving department to our mill. There can be no question as to weaving being an appreciable auxiliary in the disposal of the production of spinning, and that a mill which carries on both processes simultaneously has a better chance of disposing of its goods than if it confines its operations to spinning simply, not to speak of the additional profits derivable from weaving. Your directors, after much consideration, at their meeting held on 19th February 1892, decided upon putting up a shed with 300 (three hundred) looms of various sizes and capacities, and in order to meet the expenditure in consequence, they have raised a loan of Rs. 1,30,000 (one lakh and thirty thousand) on second mortgage, bearing interest at Re. 8 (eight) per cent. per annum, repayable in five years, and of which they have up to 30th June 1892 received Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh). The weaving shed is now being constructed under the superintendence of the company's Architects, Messrs. Gostling and Morris. The looms, together with the necessary machinery, have been ordered out from Messrs. William Dickinson and Co., and are expected to be here in the latter part of October, or the beginning of November next.

A dividend of Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 32, as recommended by the directors, was sanctioned, and declared payable from and after Monday, 10th October, 1892. Messrs. Shamrao Vithul and Narandas Tulsidas were re-elected directors, and Messrs. P. S. Kharegat and Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks to the directors and agents for the excellent manner in which they had managed the affairs of the company was passed, on the motion of Dr. Shantaram Vithul, seconded by Mr. Sayaji Nagooji. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN.

THE adjourned enquiry into the suspicious circumstances attending the deaths of two native children of the Bori caste—Lowji, a lad, ten, and Humi, a girl of eleven months old—was resumed on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, before Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, and a jury. The first witness examined was Moti, the mother of the deceased children. Her evidence was in the main a repetition of that given on the former occasion (already reported in these columns); and tended in the direction of establishing a suspicion in her mind that her children met their deaths in consequence of partaking of some sugar which had been given them by one Jiban, a grocer, with whom she was not on friendly terms. In reply to a question from the Coroner as to what induced her to present the petition to Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner, praying that he would order an enquiry to be instituted as to the sudden deaths of her two children, the witness stated that she could not understand how it came about that her children got suddenly ill after partaking of the sugar given them by the man Jiban, and shortly afterwards expired, while two other children who had also eaten some sugar they got from the same man at the same time experienced no ill effects therefrom. To her certain knowledge the deceased children had eaten of no food except the bread she had given them on the morning of the fatal day, and they had not been out of her sight from that time up to the time of their taking ill. Therefore her suspicions centred round the eating of the sugar. The next witness called was Emmajee Dhondi, the last witness's husband, who deposed to the fact that Jiban and himself had always been on friendly terms, as were also the girl Zani, who was in the keeping of Jiban, and Sahai, Zani's mother. The lad Sookea aged about six or seven years, was next called, and questioned. He said he remembered the day that Lowji and Humi took ill. They had eaten some sugar that Jiban had given them. He also had some sugar from Jiban that day, but felt none the worse after eating it. Raishmi, a little girl, aged about five, was also called, and she deposed that she had also received some sugar from Jiban on the same day, and had eaten it without getting sick. Dr. Gaswala, the Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, was next called. His evidence was of a formal nature. It consisted of reading from his official report on the chemical analyses he conducted of portions of the viscera of the deceased children, the results of which analyses proved that the deceased met their deaths from arsenical poisoning. Dr. Choksey, medical officer to the Fire Brigade and Surgeon in charge of the Leper Asylum and of the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, was the last witness examined. He was also of opinion, from the results of the autopsy he performed on the bodies of the deceased on the 15th ult., that the immediate cause of death was arsenical poisoning. The further enquiry was then adjourned till 3 p.m., to-morrow.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

OWING to the unhealthiness of Kajuri Kach, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies there, orders have been issued that the troops now moving towards that place from Dera Ismail Khan may be halted at Murtaza or Tank, for the present. The 2nd Sikh Infantry and a wing of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry have, in consequence, been halted at Tank, and the 5th Punjab Infantry and a wing of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Murtaza. The 4 guns of No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery, and the 22nd Punjab Infantry, have already reached Kajari Kach.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended Sept. 17, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	68,000	98,000	4,000	1,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	147	213	9	369
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	8,16,902	9,13,329	42,103	17,72,334
Total for 11 weeks.	8,84,902	10,11,329	46,103	19,42,334
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	64,881	1,34,135	2,709	2,01,699
Per mile of Ry do.	140	291	6	437
Total to corresponding date do.	8,53,295	12,44,606	39,534	21,37,658
Decrease for the week				Rs. 31,699
Do. to date				" 1,95,194

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE members spent a very enjoyable afternoon at Colaba on Saturday which being a general holiday enabled a good muster to be present, and also a very fair number of spectators and friends.

The competitions were at 500 and 600 yards, also at 200 yards.

At 500 yards some very excellent scores were made especially those of Sergeant-Major Downing 34, Lieut. Sharp 33, Ar. Serg. Boylette and Corp. McKinnon 32 each.

At 200 yards the shooting was rather poor. This may be partly attributed to the failing light. Those who fired in the first squad had an advantage in this respect, for several of those who fired afterwards were compelled to retire owing to darkness.

The following are the scores:—

	500 Yds	600 Yds	Total.
Serg-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	34	28	62 a
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes, B B and C I Ry V.	28	27	55 b
Lieut A J Sharp, B V Rifles	33	21	54 c
Corpl J A McKinnon, B V Rifles	32	20	52 d
Serg-Instr J Moore, B V Rifles	29	22	51
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	25	24	49
Vol E W Pyrke, B V Rifles	23	23	46
Serg W Fry, G I P Ry V	20	25	45
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	20	25	45
Mr A Greening, B Rifle Club	21	24	45
Corpl R W Childs, B V Rifles	28	17	45
Lieut F M English, B V Rifles	20	24	44
Mr G V Evans, B Rifle Club	28	16	44
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	30	14	44
Vol C Anding, B V Rifles	19	23	42
Gunner A Bond, B V Artillery	24	17	38
Vol E Chitts, B V Rifles	20	17	37
Lance-Corpl H W Prescott, B V Rifles	14	18	32
Ar-Serg W Boylotte, B V Rifles	32	0	32
Vol H Row, B V Rifles	16	15	31
Mr W S Massey, B V Rifles	21	8	29
Vol M T Mullen, B V Rifles	13	16	29
Serg A Patterson, G I P Ry Vol	13	15	28
Vol C V Wingrove, B V Rifles	9	13	22
Vol J M Mason, B V Rifles	4	6	10
Mr J Swindin, B Rifle Club	4	5	9
Mr J Kelly, B Rifle Club	6	2	8

a Handicapped 12 points winner of 3rd spoon.
b Handicapped 8 points.
c Winner of 1st spoon.
d Winner of 2nd spoon.

	Score 200 yards.
Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	27a
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	25b
Vol M T Mullen, B V Rifles	25c
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	25
Gunner A Bond, B V Artillery	25
Mr W S Massey, B Rifle Club	25
Corpl J A McKinnon, B V Rifles	24
Mr A Greening, B Rifle Club	23
Mr W Young, B Rifle Club	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vol	19
Vol E W Pyrke, B V Rifles	19
Mr E Hauser, B Rifle Club	19
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, B V Rifles	18
Vol H Row, B V Rifles	18
Sil of Mussoory J Dymapas, B V Rifles	17
Corpl R W Childs, B V R	16
Vol E Chitts, B V Rifles	15
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	13
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I R Vols	12
Mr J Swindin, B Rifle Club	12
Ar Sergt W Boylette, B Vol Rifles	10

a Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points winner, of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 2 points.

On Wednesday evening next, October the 5th, at 9 p.m., the members will hold a *Smoking Concert* at the Head Quarters Bo: Vol: Rifles at which the *Silver Spoons* (about four dozens engraved with the club monogram) will be presented.

A proposed programme for the Coorla season will be open for inspection to all interested. The prizes in this programme are for the season aggregates, and include money, prizes in kind and the *Bombay Rifle Club*, Gold Silver, and Bronze medals. Total value of Rs. 600, and should prove a most attractive one, and increase the popularity of the club.

The committee have also under consideration a scheme for a team tournament, for teams of 10 from any regiment, Battery, Troop, Departments, Royal Indian Marine, and Civilians.

The following extract from the "Peterborough and Huntingdonshire Standard," September 3rd, 1892, will interest members of the club, and all shooting men:—"Volunteer marksmen will no doubt be interested in the information that the "magpie" is doomed. The fact is that the advisers to the War Office have distinctly pronounced against it. When the "magpie," disappears the face of the target will once more be provided with the old 12 in. bull's-eye and the 24in. centre, in place of the present three divisions in the same space."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING—1892.

Tickets of admission to the Subscribers' enclosure, at the Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, during the week ending the 15th October and at the Athletic Sports and Mounted Sports Meetings on the 17th, 18th, 20th, and 21st October are now being issued to subscribers of not less than Rs. 10 to the expenses of the meeting.

Entries.—Intending competitors are reminded that the following are the latest dates for the receipt of entries for the various events.

Athletic Sports.—17th and 20th October. Entries close on 12th October.

Mounted Sports.—18th and 21st October. Entries close on 12th October.

Racquets.—Double tournament during week ending 15th October. Entries close on 8th October.

Lawn Tennis.—Single Tournament during week ending 15th October. Entries close on 8th October. Double Tournament during week ending 22nd October. Entries close on 12th October.

Golf.—Scratch Match, 17th and 18th October. Handicap Competition, 19th and 20th October. Handicap competition, 21st October. Entries close on 12th October.

Bowling.—Handicap during week ending 22nd October. Entries close on 12th October.

The majority of events are open to members of all recognized clubs in India and to the Services except where otherwise stated in the prospects, and it would be a great convenience if intending competitors would send in their entries with all necessary particulars at the earliest possible date.

The Committee has to remind up-country sportsmen of the concessions in fares; which the G. I. P., B. B. and C. I., North-Western, Madras, and Southern Mahratta Ry. Companies have kindly consented to make in favour of competitors taking part in the meeting.

Full particulars of these concessions and of the various sports and competitions that will take place will be found in the prospectus of the meeting, which will be sent on application to the undersigned.

H. M. STEUART } Joint Honorary
H. E. E. PROCTER } Secretaries.

Bombay Gymkhana, October 1, 1892.

THE ISAZAI FIELD FORCE.

CAMP DARBAND, 28th September.

YESTERDAY Sir William Lockhart sent on orders here for the following force—2 guns, Kohat Mountain Battery, 5 Companies, Bedfordshire Regiment, 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, and the 4th Sikhs,—under Brigadier-General Pretyman, to visit Shingri, a Hassanzai village, about nine miles up the river, last night, the object being to capture, if possible, the headman, Jehandad, and in any case to destroy his residence and crops, the reason being that when the Isazai jirga visited Sir William Lockhart at Oghi, on the 16th inst. it was discovered that Jehandad had been obstructing the negotiations and deterring Hashim Ali Khan from surrendering. The General consequently informed Jehandad at the time that should Hashim Ali not come in by the date fixed, he (Jehandad) should be the first to be punished. Everything was done to ensure success, and the strictest secrecy maintained. The force assembled at 12-30, and marched out of camp at 1 a.m. The night was well suited to the work in hand, being dark, though with sufficient starlight, and with a cool fresh breeze blowing. After marching steadily from 1 a.m. till 5 a.m. the force reached the village, which was quietly and quickly surrounded before day broke. As soon as it was light the success of the enterprise was found to be complete, as Jehandad proved to be at home. After he had been secured, the destruction of his residence and crops was carried out, and the troops returned to the camp here at 1 p.m., to-day.

Sir William Lockhart arrived in camp

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious." &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops" Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a Paperweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best quality, keeping accurate time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18. FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithars, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, jewelled throughout, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA, to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure, New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CARRAWAY SEEDS, Cheap for Cash, in 7lb. tins, Rs. 4-8 ; Pint bottles Rs. 3-4 each.—ROGERS AND CO., Hummum Street.

ONLY firm in Bombay which has Holloway and Co.'s London-made 8-day Office Clocks, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DR. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Civil Surgeon, at Buldana, in Berars, says :—MOTIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER, I must say, is excellent Stuff. It makes the Teeth Pearly White and removes the Tarter. It also has the effect of improving the breath.

WANTED, a Short-hand Reporter, to report the Proceedings of the Eighth Indian National Congress at Allahabad next Christmas Week. Apply with testimonials, before the 8th of October, 1892, to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Lowther Castle, Allahabad.

WANTED, a Competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who thoroughly understands Ice Machinery. Must be strictly sober and steady. Apply with copies of testimonials to JNO. HANCOCK, Managing Engineer, Oudh Ice Co., Lucknow.

WANTED, First-Class PRESSMAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready. Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Stock, Good Will and Fixtures of a Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment in Karachi, good situation, commanding good Trade. Established 10 years. Suitable for 2 young Ladies. Premises may also be purchased if desirable. For further particulars, address "A. B.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—French Potatoes, just received, at Rs. 2 Per Maund. Apply to Messrs. S. NARAEN and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW, on Worlee Hill, quite open to Westerly Sea, and commanding a beautiful view of the City. For Rent apply to D. C. SHROFF, 9, Hornby Row.

LOST.—A SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 1079, of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. All persons are warned gainst the use of it in any manner. —Jamnabhai Munsookbhai.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A RISING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, offering SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, is prepared to give a LIBERAL COMMISSION to European and Native Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business. Address "LIFE," care of "Bombay Gazette."

STOCK TAKING-CLEARANCE SALE.—For a SHORT TIME ONLY. 4 Good copyright Songs for Re. 1. No selection allowed. The Music is already done up in parcels for post ; largest stock of music in India.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 3.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Suited for Fancy Fairs, 'Xmas Presents, &c., &c., Designs purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., LD., 13, Marine Street.

!!! MUSIC !!!—The Mountebanks "The Basoche," Latest Comic Operas, Largest selection of newest Songs, Dance Music, etc., procurable. Price lists on application.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets : by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS. Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MONEY RETURNED IF THE TEA IS NOT APPROVED.—To have a really Good Cup of Tea try our Ceylon "Rose Pekoe." The Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation, the Prices is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz., Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Hipon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents :—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort ; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STAMP ALBUMS ! STAMP ALBUMS ! ! Handsomely Bound Admirably constructed. Strong and Durable. Paper unequalled. Is of Superior Quality. A Perfect Wonder for Cheapness. Contain information on the Subject of Stamps. No Collector should be without one.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6 1-8 d., rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth, Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable. Indeed, always a good table ; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, requested.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY. AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A VERY Superior Class of TEAS, now for SALE, from Mr. T. J. GREENSILL, Proprietor of the "Bunoorie" Tea Estate, KANGRA VALLEY, viz., Flowery Orange Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Broken Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, Imperial Mixture, Pekoe Souchong, Pekoe Dust, Household Mixture, and Bohea. Trial Orders Solicited. Prices from Re 1 to 7 Annas, per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... ...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

THE only changes yesterday in the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter, were a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £63 3-16, and an advance of ¼ per cent. on Indian Sterling Loan, at 107¼ ; the price of Bar Silver having remained at 38⅛d. per oz. ; and that of Consols at 97, with the market rates of discount unaltered. In New York, however, the price of Silver advanced ¼ cent to 83¼ cents per oz. ; demand Exchange on London having been half a cent lower, at 4·86⅝ dollars. The Indian Council placed a quarter of a lakh of extra Bills on Madras yesterday, at 1s. 2⅞d., the rate of which the regular allotments of Bills and Wire Transfers were made on Wednesday, and the extra Bills on Calcutta were sold on the following day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £80,000 in Silver to this port, and £50,000 in the same metal to Calcutta. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day, London Stock Exchange quotations have not changed ; and the price of Silver is unaltered both in London and New York, demand Exchange in the latter market being the same as yesterday.

The Wheat Market was quiet yesterday at a decline of ½d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 6s. 3d. and 6s. 1d. per cental, respectively, Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,560,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was steady at previous spot and arrival prices for Bombay Seed. To-day, the Wheat Market has become steady, and No. 1 Soft White is ½d. dearer at 6s. 2½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, the price of White Delhi being unchanged. Linseed is quiet, but quotations for Bombay Seed are unaltered.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet last evening ; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was maintained at 4¼d. per lb., Arrivals being 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower ; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, except in the case of Bengals, which were ⅛d. higher in all grades, and Good Madras Westerns, which advanced 1-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet but steady, spot prices having remained at yesterday's level, both for Americans and Surats. American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher, the fresh extreme quotations being 4 13-64d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 19-64d. for February-March. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 600 East Indian. The Imports were 3,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm yesterday, and Reuter's quotations for Staple Goods show an advance of 1⅛d. in 45in. 9lbs. Shirtings ; and of ⅛d. in 8¼lbs. Shirtings, 39in. Jacconets, 45in. Mulls, and 3 and 5¼lbs. Madapollams ; 40s Mule Twist being still quoted at 6⅛d. per lb. To-day the market has been firm again.

The volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool fell off during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having been 16,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 70,000 bales (including 2,000 East Indians) ; and 4,000 bales less having been forwarded to consumers at 70,000 bales. The Imports were 4,000 bales more, at 23,000 bales. The stock figures originally wired having been corrected to 1,000,000 bales (instead of 1,124,000) the decrease since the previous Friday becomes, 75,000 bales ; the total now showing an increase of 433,000 bales compared with last year, and of 617,000 bales as against the year before. The Stock of East Indian Cotton held in Liverpool was 41,000 bales. The total Visible Supply for all Europe had increased during the week by 30,000 bales, the quantity of Surats in sight being the same as last week; and the increase shown by the figures which we give below now stands at 589,000 bales and 1,130,000 bales in the total Supply compared with last year and the year before, respectively, the figures for East Indian Cotton showing a falling off of 32,000 bales, and 181,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool had advanced 1-16d. during the week but was yesterday ⅛d. lower than at the same time last year, and 1⅛d. below that ruling the year before.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7⅞ cents per lb. ; but December Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales ; and the weekly total is again very much less than in either of the two preceding seasons for the same time, the falling off this year in that comparison being 332,000 bales, and 429,000 bales, respectively. The Stock at the ports had become rather less than last year's, though still considerably in excess of that held in 1890 at the same time.

To-day's message from New York makes spot Cotton 1-16 cent higher, at 7 11-16 cents ; while Futures are now quoted for January, at 7·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 25,000 bales, going against 40,000 bales last year, and the same quantity the year before. The total quantity of Cotton in sight was 523,000 bales, compared with 335,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	140,000	227,000	249,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	38,000	65,000	98,000
" " Continent	35,000	38,000	66,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	401,000	733,000	830,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	105,000	177,000	307,000
" to Continent do. ..	53,000	75,000	124,000
" Stock in the Ports	580,000	616,000	324,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultimo, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total Supply of all kinds	2,560,000	1,971,220	1,430,110
" " Surats	237,000	263,490	447,600
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,100,000	667,460	483,970
" London	9,000	14,000	36,000
American Afloat	70,000	95,000	165,000
East Indian "	13,000	10,000	15,000
Total ...	1,216,000	786,460	688,970
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼d.	4⅞d.	5⅛d.
" Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.	3½d.	4¾d.
Difference	13-16d.	1d.	1⅜d.

To-day being the *Dusera* holiday, the Banks, and Stock, Share and Freight Markets have been closed ; but some business in Produce has been reported.

COTTON has not been touched to-day by local buyers ; but exporters have purchased 1,500 bales of Ujein, at Rs. 171-74 per candy ; the tone of the market having been steady and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent by shippers ; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unaltered, all round.

SEEDS have been firm, and considerable transactions have taken place to-day, the price of *Linseed* advancing half-an-anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-13-0. to Rs. 7-15-6 per cwt. ; but other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	470 bales.
Wheat	14,028 cwts.
Linseed	3,154 "
Rapeseed	4,062 "
Gingelly	609 "
Castorseed	5,341 "
Rice	3,885 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	3 11¼
8¼ lbs. do	5 1¼
40s. Mule Twist	6⅝
2½ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	70,000 bales.
" " " Surats	2,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	23,000 "
" " " Surats	2,000 "
" " Stock of Cotton 1,124,000	"
" " " Surats	41,000 "
" " Stock of Cotton in London	9,000 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COBB.—October 2, at the European General Hospital, at 9 p.m., the beloved wife of Mr. G. H. Cobb, Inspector, Bombay Police. The funeral will leave the Pound, Girgaum, at 4 p.m., to-day.

KURRACHEE.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—September 24, at Karachi, the wife of the Rev. J. Henderson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HICKMOTT—September 23, at Lahore, the wife of H C W Hickmott of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MERSH—WHITE—At St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev R P Barnett, Thomas Mersh, to Mabel, daughter of the late Lieut F J White, of Ootacamund.

DEATH.

HICKMOTT—September 28, at Lahore, Sophie, the dearly loved wife of H C W Hickmott, aged 25.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COWIE—SHUTE—Sept 6, at St Mary's, Plaistow, Kent, E H Cowie, son of D Cowie, of Calcutta, to Maud Harriott Marston, daughter of late Lieut-Col Shute, R M L I, and of Mrs Shute, Northcote, Bromley.

COX—SALMON—Sept 8, at Willansiea, Perth, Alfred William, son of G A Cox, of Beechwood, Lochee, and Invertrossachs, Perthshire, to Helen, daughter of G P Salmon, Maj, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery.

McDONNELL—BOWHILL—Sept 6, at All Saints' Church, Cheltenham, W F McDonell, son of Mr W McDonell, C S V C, of Pittiville House, to M C Bowhill, daughter of late Deputy-Surg-Maj J Bowhill, M D, C B, of the Bengal Army.

SHIPLEY—DOUGLASS—Aug 16, at New York, M L Shipley, Capt, 13th Bengal Lancers, son of late Gen R Y Shipley C B, The Royal Fusiliers, to Henrietta, daughter of J F Douglass, of Theresa, N Y, U S A.

WALKER—CARR—Sept 8, at St Mary's, Aberdeen, J Walker Indian Civil Service, to G M Carr, daughter of late G Dunn, and niece of W Dunn, of Murtle.

DEATHS.

GREEN—Sept 2, C E Green, Lieut, 1st Bn Rifle Brigade, son of Col Green, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 27.

HAWKINS—Aug 18, at Fernleigh, Parel, Bombay, C R Hawkins.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1892.

As will be seen by the telegram published in another column, the Secretary of State has informed the Viceroy by telegraph, in reply to an inquiry with regard to the purport of the despatch on the Currency Question, which is on its way, that a committee will be appointed to consider the expediency of taking steps to modify the provisions of the Indian Currency Act to report as to the advisibility of establishing a good standard and generally as to what measures are needed. Lord Herschell, who is now Lord Chancellor, and was President of the Royal Commission in 1886, and who has been appointed one of the Delegates of the International Conference to be held this month at Brussels, has been appointed President of the new committee. This announcement is satisfactory, as it is an undoubted indication that the Home Government are prepared to take such measures as, in the opinion of the consultative committee just appointed, may be deemed expedient. There can be little doubt as to the general nature of the recommendations which Lord Herschell and his colleagues will consider desirable. The Royal Commission concluded that portion of the Report on which all the members were in agreement, with the recommendation that the Government of India should be given a free hand to deal with the Indian Currency solely from the point of view of Indian interests. The hands of the delegates specially representative of India at the forthcoming Conference will be immensely strengthened if they are able to take an independent attitude and negotiate with the Continental and American representatives to act together with a view to such steps as may be necessary to rehabilitate silver. It may be assumed that English opinion is not yet quite ripe for the adoption of the bi-metallic basis. An immense stride has been made in that direction within the last two or three years, and if there be another Baring Crisis, as there may be at any time, the anxiety and the discredit of having to send to Paris and St. Petersburg for the necessary gold to avert a general crash, will probably have a decisive influence in reconciling opinion in the City to a change, which is in the long run inevitable. In the meanwhile, it is of importance that India—which as the representative of Italy at a former international conference frankly stated—has been hitherto the silver sink of the world, shall now be in a position to offer a *quid pro quo* to the Latin Union and to America, and shall on the other hand, be in a position to reason with the mono-metallic enemy in language which will be understood. If bi-metallism be still impossible, India will have no option, she must follow the example set her by the other States ; close her Mints to silver, and declare a gold standard. The action of the Government of India, once it obtains the free hand recommended by the Royal Commission, is not a matter of doubt. The Home Government, in appointing this Commission, have practically expressed their approval of the only alternative which promises relief from an intolerable situation.

We never shared the view of those who accused the Government of India of apathy and indifference in this matter. Sir David Barbour spoke out plainly enough, in his budgets, and more recently, in his letter to Sir William Houldsworth. We were well aware that the sole obstacle to a settlement of the question at any time during the last ten years existed in London. Two or three of the permanent officials of the English Treasury negatived every proposal of the Indian Government, and enlisted the *Times* and the older City Banks in a crusade against silver. Those people were in a sense excusable, because they had some plausible idea that in the course they took, they were upholding British monetary supremacy. They worshipped the Golden Calf, in the fanatical belief that in that cult alone can prosperity be found in this world. They showed their egoism in endeavouring to keep the object of their worship wholly to themselves, and until now they have been successful in that endeavour. From their point of view their selfishness was justified. It is very different, however, with our excellent fellow-citizen Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, who calmly writes to his friends in England that India should be as well off with the rupee at one shilling, as with the rupee at two shillings. He forgets that what this would mean is, that India's two hundred millions of coined wealth would have only a purchasing power of one hundred millions, while her gold debt of, say, a hundred and fifty millions would be doubled in weight. The result to India would be the same as if another Nadir Shah were to lead an army to Delhi, and take a war indemnity of two hundred and fifty millions out of the country. The restoring of the coined wealth of India to its par value would have just the contrary effect. It would enormously increase the wealth of the country. If India be left free to join an International Bimetallic Union there would at once be par between gold and silver in Europe and the East, at whatever rate was fixed. The only loss would be, if the rate had to be fixed at 1s. 9d., or other figure below the true par of 1s. 10 3-8d. To bring this result about, it would not be necessary for Great Britain to join the Bi-metallic Union. The Continental rate would rule in the United Kingdom, as it did up to 1872. Give India a free hand in this matter, and the rehabilitation of the Currency comes within reach ; and with it an end to the fluctuations in exchange, which reduce all business to mere gambling, and threaten the finances of the State with ruin which can only be averted by imposing war taxation in a time of peace.

AT the Oriental Congress, Dr. Buhler very successfully bridged what Professor Max Muller seems to regard as the impassable gulf which is supposed to separate ancient India from the rest of the ancient world. The President of the Congress, with a want of caution remarkable in one the burden of whose address was the disappearance under the search-light of Oriental research of the imaginary gulf separating the East from the West, committed himself to the statement that "there are two countries which really remained absolutely isolated in the past, China and India." This assertion was repeated more than once : "We must continue to look upon China and India as perfectly isolated countries," in the times before Alexander. It was the more strange that this perilous proposition should be hazarded when the erudite speaker had just referred to the wholly unexpected discovery of the correspondence, carried on in cuneiform writing and an Assyrian dialect, between the Egyptian Foreign Office and Babylon, Syria and Palestine. The tablets, dating from 1400 B. C., are in the British Museum and at Berlin, and in the museum at Gizeh, and they prove that nations supposed to be cut off from each other wholly by differences of language, understood each other perfectly, and were in close correspondence. That state of things was quite unsuspected until an accident disclosed the existence of the tablets. The President dismissed as unworthy of attention the existence in the *Rig Veda* of the Babylonian word *mana*, a certain weight of gold, which is found in the tablets of Tel-el-Amarna, and also in Hebrew and in Arabic, ultimately to become the Latin *mina*, a mine. He treated with equal contempt the finding of the word *sindhu*, in the Babylonian inscriptions, signifying a textile fabric, which might well be cotton or linen grown on the Sindhu or Indus. He maintained that if the Indians and the Babylonians were in communication in the Vedic times for commercial purposes, and if it were true, as was maintained by some authorities, that the Indians got their first ideas of astronomy from the Babylonians, other traces of that intercourse could hardly have been absent. Admitting that the Babylonians excelled in astronomy, which they taught the Greeks he holds that it was from the Greeks, in Alexander's time, and not from the Babylonians directly, that the Indians acquired a knowledge of astronomy.

From these views, Dr. Buhler ventured to differ. He believes that an intercourse existed between the Aryas of the Vedas and the West, and that they received their earliest astronomy as well as some of their weights, and even the rudiments of art, from the Semites, who admittedly gave them their alphabet at a somewhat later period. He relies upon different passages in the Veda to show that the Aryan invaders of India knew of the existence of the Western Ocean—the Mediterranean—and were acquainted with the existence of trade carried on by sea. He argues that if the art of navigation was known to the Aryans who came to the Indus, they would soon find their way to the Persian Gulf and Arabia. Dr. Buhler might have gone further, and pointed out that the first home of the Phœnicians as a trading people was in the Persian Gulf, in the Isle of Bahrein, and on the neighbouring coast, and there is something more than a presumption that even at that early period they traded with India and the African Coast. It is quite possible that the ruins of Zimbabwe, recently discovered in South-Eastern Africa, which are undoubtedly of Phœnician origin, represent the enterprise of Colonists from the Persian Gulf. To a seafaring people who could make their way to Mozambique and found a large colony there, a voyage to India for commercial purposes would be a very easy matter. There is no difficulty whatever in accepting as self-evident Dr. Buhler's proposition that for the Aryan invaders of India an eventual meeting with the inhabitants of the shores of the Persian Gulf and of Arabia was unavoidable. Given the certainty of intercourse with the Semitic nations, we come to understand how the non-Aryan word *nakshatra* stands in the Veda to represent the twenty-seven lunar stations, the words *mana* and *nisska*, which are Semitic terms, the latter being the mutilation of the not unfamiliar Hebrew word shekel. Dr. Buhler considers that the word *nakshatra*, signifying lunar stations, is a corruption of the Semitic term *nasarat masarat*, which is the Arabic name for a lunar station. He attaches more significance than Professor Max Muller is able to allow, to the mention of the cloth *sindhu* in the Babylonian inscription, and he justifies his view by the fact that the sacred writings of the Buddhists speak of a trade with "Babiru" or Babylon. An inscription of an early period in India mentions a visit of certain inhabitants from a place on the Persian Gulf to India. The sanguine Doctor looks forward with confidence to the discovery some day of a cuneiform inscription giving the division of the sky into twenty-seven lunar mansions under some such designation as *nasarat* or *masarat*. Then the gap in the history of the relations of India with the Semitic nations, now half filled, will completely disappear.

Meanwhile, another gap or gulf, very formidable until recently, has ceased to exist. The spread of Indian settlements in the Far East can now be traced by the recent discoveries of scholars in the Indian Archipelago and even as far as the Phillippines, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Cambodia, as well as Siam, were colonised by Brahmin warriors from India, long prior to the great Buddhistic movement, which in later times sent missionaries through all those regions, and diffused an Indian faith throughout the whole of the Further East, where it survives to this day. The Indian nobles who led their followers to the conquest and settlement of remote lands, apparently first subdued Sumatra and Java, and ultimately Cambodia, with the southern parts of Cochin-China, where the French in our time are endeavouring to create another India. From the inscriptions found in Cambodia and Champa, it is ascertained that Sanskrit was the official language in those territories ; and that it was also the language of official poets. Shiva and Vishnu were worshipped, and the Mahabharata and other sacred writings piously recited as in the Mother-Country. The ruins of temples in the Indian style of architecture are still extant, and excite the admiration of the traveller. To Dr. Buhler the outlines of the history of these Indian conquests in the Further East are already clearly discernible, and further exploration will doubtless add many remarkable developments. He fully and fairly established his thesis that India was not in ancient times isolated from the neighbouring, or even from distant nations. But he does not appear to have alluded to the evidences which exist proving that ancient India traded with Eastern Africa, which was so far Hindu ised that it became known, under the name *Zang*, as one of "The Indies." The historical Indies were three in number—Hind, Sind, and Zang—the latter name surviving in Zanzibar, and the two former in Hindustan and Sind. The Indian colonies are traceable as far north as the Persian Gulf, and the shores of the Red Sea, and in the West and South along the African Coast to Zanzibar. There is reason to believe that in Buddhist times, if not in preceding ages, there was considerable intercourse between the south-east coast of Africa and Western India. Sir George Birdwood found in the woods on the Ghauts, which are the surviving remnants of the sacred grove, of which the Karli Caves are the centre, trees and shrubs of a kind unknown in other parts of India, but which are similar to trees and shrubs still to be found on the Zanzibar Coast of Africa. The presum

TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

ACTION OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

THE QUESTION OF A GOLD STANDARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

With respect to the announcement last week that the Secretary of State's despatch in answer to the Government of India's representations regarding the ruinous losses by exchange and the necessity of taking measures to ensure stability is on its way, I now hear that in answer to a telegram from the Viceroy, the Secretary of State has replied that a Committee will be appointed under the presidency of Lord Herschell to advise Government as to the expediency of taking steps to modify the Indian Currency Act.

This announcement is very generally regarded as satisfactory in the highest degree, implying as it does that the Government at Home are prepared, if necessary, to accord the Government of India the necessary powers to deal with the question and, if advisable, introduce a Gold Standard.

A telegram was received by the Viceroy on Saturday from the India Office, stating that the Home Government have sanctioned the appointment of a Committee to consider the advisability of adopting a gold currency in India, and to advise generally as to what changes should be made in the Indian Currency arrangements.

Lord Herschell has been appointed Chairman. The telegram was immediately communicated to the Hon. J. L. Mackay, the President of the Indian Currency Association.

The President of the Indian Currency Association has been informed by his Excellency the Viceroy that he yesterday received a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State in reply to a telegram on the Currency Question.

The despatch states that a Committee, of which Lord Herschell will be President, will be appointed to advise whether it is expedient that any steps should be taken to modify the Indian Currency Act.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

LORD ROSEBERY AND UGANDA.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE EVACUATION.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

It is officially announced that Lord Rosebery has requested the British East Africa Company to occupy Uganda until 31st March in order to facilitate the evacuation of the country.

The Government in the meanwhile will give pecuniary aid, but reserves to itself freedom of action as regards the future.

THE SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE ELECTION.

Mr. S. Whitbread, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for South Bedfordshire in the place of Mr. Cyril Flower, raised to the Peerage, having polled 4,800 votes against Colonel Oliver Duke, the Unionist candidate, who polled 4,600.

THE PORTE AND RUSSIA.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 30.

The reply of the Porte to the Russian Note protesting against the recent cordial reception by the Sultan of M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian Premier, affirms respect for the Treaty of Berlin, which it has no intention of violating, or of wounding the feelings of Russia.

RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 1.

A Russian Scientific Expedition, under M. Potanine, aided by a Government subvention, is about to start on a two years' exploration of Eastern Thibet.

A. P. & O. STEAMER IN COLLISION.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Chusan, outward bound to Calcutta, has been in collision with a Swedish ship in the Thames and sustained some damage. The Chusan had to return to the docks, and will be unable to proceed for a few days.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Bombay mails of the 16th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST HASHIM ALI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 2.

It is expected that the whole of Sir William Lockhart's force will cross the Indus by Tuesday night, and Baio will be attacked on Wednesday.

THE AFGHANS IN WANA.

There is no truth in the rumour which gained currency last week to the effect that the Afghan troops have reappeared on the Wana borders of the Waziri country.

THE SIKKIM GARRISON.

The present garrison of Sikkim will be relieved in the middle of November by a company of the Royal West Surrey Regiment and two companies of the 8th Bengal Infantry.

LORD ROBERTS' MISSION.

Natives along the Peshawar-Kabul Road are convinced of the Amir's intention of meeting Lord Roberts' mission at Jellalabad. The Amir is expected to leave Kabul on the 14th.

THE LEE-METFORD RIFLE.

It is under consideration to re-arm forthwith the British Infantry, stationed at Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts, with the Lee-Metford Rifle if the Ordnance Department can supply ammunition in sufficiently large quantities.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 30.

The Clan line steamer Clan Matheson from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this afternoon.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 1.

The meeting which has now been brought to a successful conclusion has been distinguished by some of the finest racing ever witnessed in the Presidency. The stewards are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their handicappers' efforts; good fields were brought out, and very good racing provided. To-day out of five races one was won by the favourite, and the rest by outsiders. Betting was brisker than perhaps it has been on any previous day of the meeting. The course was heavy, owing to the previous night's rain. The arrangements were as perfect as of yore and were all marked with the individuality of the popular and indefatigable honorary secretary, and his able and hard-working assistant secretary, Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee. Captain Hanwell performed the difficult task of starting during the meeting with efficiency. There were no false starts, and everybody on the course was satisfied with the way he started the horses.

"SELLING RACE."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all horses. Distance—1 mile. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500; to carry 10st. 4lbs. added or deducted for each Rs. 100 above or below that sum; lowest selling price Rs. 600. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Entrance—Rs. 50. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Approximate value to winner, Rs. 770.

Mr Chamundi's b aus gld Whirlwind, 9st 2lbs, Kendall 1
Colonel Moore's b aus gld Assurance, 7st 6lbs, Gibbs.. 2
Mr Dignum's b aus gld Amber, 7st 3lbs, Pugh..... 3
Mr Woolmer's g aus gold Grey Dawn, 9st 3lb, Owner. 0

BETTING: 5 to 4 on Assurance; 2 to 1 against Amber; 3 to 1 against Whirlwind; and 4 to 1 against Grey Dawn.

They were sent away at the first attempt. Whirlwind took the lead and maintained it to the finish. Amber a poor third. The winner was sold for Rs. 1,250. Time—1 min. 52 secs.

"THE KIRKEE CUP."—Rs. 500 from the Fund, with the starting sweep-stakes of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. For all ponies that have started during the meeting. Second pony to receive half entrances and third pony to receive Rs. 100 from the starting stakes. Distance—1 mile. Weight—Handicap. Forced for all pony winners during the meeting, at an entrance of Rs. 50 for each race or handicap of the value of Rs. 1,000, and at Rs. 25 for each race or handicap of the value of Rs. 500. Optional to losers of the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 30 H. F. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Approximate value to winner Rs. 1,170.

Mr Framji Dorabji's b a p Kaitan 7st, Gibbs..... 1
Mr Murray's blk a p The Zulu, 8st 5lbs, Robinson ... 2
Mr Cookson's b a p Last Straw, 7st 9lbs, Pugh 3
Mr D Desaraj Urs' b aus p Parekaretu. 9st 12lbs, Mr Woolmer 0
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 9st. 8lbs, Vinall... 0
Mr D Desaraj Urs' b aus m Beeswing 9st 11b, Kendall 0
Aga Junges Shah's b a p Success, 8st 9lbs, Pillaji ... 0
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 8st 5lbs, Aga S Shah..... 0
Major Radcliffe's g a p Blood, 7st 4lbs, Native 0
Capt George's g ob p How's That, 7st 11b, Native..... 0

BETTING: 3 to 1 against Beeswing, Zulu, and Last Straw; 5 to 1 against Haughty Boy, Success, Pekin, How's That, and Blood; and 6 to 1 against the others.

Beeswing took the lead for the first furlong and then Blood caught up, but these two soon were died out. At the home turn Kaitan, an outsider came away and won by two lengths. Half-a-length separated second and third. Time—2 min.

"THE WINNERS' HANDICAP"—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arab and C. B. winners during the meeting. Distance—1¼ mile. Weight—Handicap. Forced for all Arab and C. B. winners during the meeting, winners of pony and galloway races excepted, at an Entrance of Rs. 50 for each race or handicap of the value of Rs. 1,000, and of Rs. 25 for each race or handicap of the value of Rs. 500. Optional to all Arab and C. B. losers of the meeting and to horses that have run in closed races of the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 30 H. F. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,102.

Mr Newton's g a h Venture, 8st 11b, Gibbs 1
Major Reid's b a h Brown Bee, 9st 6lbs, Robinson..... 2
Mr Abdool bin Faraj b a h Merrily, 8st 4lbs, Vinall... 3
Mr Hussan bin Budder's b a gal Patna, 8st 7lbs, Keudall 0
Messrs H E A W and Bomanjee Eduljee's c a h Alert, 8st 4lbs, A Wahed..... 0
Mr Newton's g a h True Blue, 8st 2lbs, Ebrahim..... 0

BETTING: 1½ to 1 against Venture; 2 to 1 against Brown Bee and Alert; and 3 to 1 against the rest.

At the start True Blue lead and Alert was lying last. Rounding the bend for home Venture came to the front, and won as he liked. A good race ensued for second place. Brown Bee won by a short half-length. Time—3 min. 3 secs.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP—Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all Arab and C. Bs. which have started during the meeting and not own. Distance R. C. Weight—Handicap. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance—Rs. 50 H. F. To close and name at 1 a. m. the day before the race. Approximate value to winner, Rs. 935.

H H Aga Khan's b a h Dutchman, 7st 7lbs, Pugh..... 1
Mr Woolmer's b ob gel Faugh-a-Ballagh, 8st 7lbs, Vinall 2
Mr Newton's c a h Vendetta, 8st 3lbs, Gibbs 3
Mr Farmer's b a h Sirius, 9st 1lb, Trahan 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's c a h Arab Chief, 8st 0lb, Ebrahim..... 0
Messrs H E A W and Bomanjee Eduljee's g a h Dameron, 7st 9lbs, A Wahed..... 0
H H Aga Khan's g a c Donovan, 7st 0lb, Pillajee 0
Mr S A W's g a h Kahatan, 7st 0lb, Jessa 0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Vendetta; 3 to 1 against Dameron and Dutchman; 4 to 1 against Arab Chief and Faugh-a-Ballagh; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

A good start, Dameron and Kahatan leading at the start. Faugh-a-Ballagh was last. Turning towards home Dutchman came up very grandly, and won by a length. Faugh-a-Ballagh came very close at the end. Two lengths separated second and third. Time—3 min. 4 secs.

GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways. Distance—1 mile. Forced for winners of the Maiden Galloways at an entrance of Rs. 50 and of the Galloways Plate at an entrance of Rs. 25. Optional to Arab and C. B. Galloway losers of the meeting and to Arab and C. B. Galloways that have run in closed races of the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 30. H. F. Entries to close and name at 8 a. m. the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Approximate value to winner Rs. 950.

Aga Moochool Shah's g a g Speed of Thought, 8st 10lbs, Vinall 1
H H Aga Khan's g a g Manwar, 8st 7lbs, Kendall..... 2
Capt Harrison's b a g Volunteer, 8st 6lbs, Robinson... 3
H H Aga Khan's b a g Bismarck, 9st 10lbs, Oomer... 0
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a g Hamdani, 8st 7lbs, Native... 0
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 7st 12lbs Pillaji..... 0
Mr Newton's c o a g Perhaps, 7st 9lbs, Gibbs..... 0
Mr F D's g a g Vadir, 7st 9lbs, A Wahed..... 0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Perhaps and Bismarck; 3 to 1 against Speed of Thought, Manwar, and Hamdani; 4 to 1 against Volunteer; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Hamdani jumped off to the front but was soon overtaken by Volunteer. Both ran well a good distance. Turning towards home Speed-of-Thought came in an easy winner. Hamdani, who was leading, ran out the course, and lost great space. Time—1 min. 59 secs.

LIONS, it is known, breed readily in captivity and it is said that lion breeding is really a good paying business. According to Dr. Ball 159 lions have been born at the Dublin Zoological Gardens within the last thirty years. Of that number thirty died at birth and twelve in babyhood. One hundred and nine were sold, and realised £4,000—nearly £40 apiece.

MOUNG SAW KHE and Moung Sha Loo, the sons of the Thiba Sawbwa, were taken to England by the Rev. Geo. Colbeck in 1890, and after a short stay with him in Yorkshire were sent to Rugby. It would, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, be difficult to imagine two wild Shan boys changed into two such perfect English young gentlemen as by universal consent these young noblemen have become. All on board the steamer in which they came out, the ladies especially, were charmed with their excellent manners and address, and speak in the highest terms of their gentlemanly conduct and bearing.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

WITHOUT waiting even for the arrival in Dublin of the new Lord Lieutenant Mr. Morley has given the *coup de grace* to the Crimes Act, that is to say so far as such a thing is possible without legislation, and Ireland to-day is entirely free from coercion. The rapidity with which the Chief Secretary has acted in this matter has rather surprised the Irish party, who although they knew what was coming did not expect that it would come so soon. Those of Mr. Justin McCarthy's supporters, who were inclined to regret that a man of more inflexible will and less delicacy of feeling had been chosen for a position where too much refinement would be out of place, are disposed to take a different view now that Mr. Morley has given evidence of so much vigour. But the gratitude they feel towards him for so promptly removing the proclamations in force under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act of 1887—to give it its full title—is accompanied by anticipations of favours to come. They expect not only that Mr. Morley will be able to do something for the evicted tenants, but they look to him to turn his attention to the extremely unpopular class of officials, known as Removables. I do not suppose that they imagine that he can abolish the whole of the Resident Magistrates with a stroke of the pen, or even desire that he should adopt such an extreme measure, but they will not be satisfied if some means are not found of getting rid of the services of some at least of those who have, by what some call animosity to the Irish people, and others merely excess of zeal, come into open antagonism with the national movement. Then again it is anticipated that whatever happens with regard to the evicted tenants, the landlords, though they may refuse to make terms with the Irish leaders, will be slow to act upon the strict letter of their rights, while the present Government remains in power. Without the support of the constabulary and the soldiery the process of eviction is not easy, and with Mr. Morley installed at the Castle the forces of the Crown will be more difficult to obtain than they were under the old *regime*. In fact it is confidently asserted by those who ought to know that Mr. Morley will not dream of sanctioning the employment of the military to enforce claims for rent. As to that thorny question the demand for the release of the political prisoners, the Redmondites go much further than the McCarthyites, who will be satisfied if Mr. Asquith who, as Home Secretary, has to deal with our convict establishments, consents to investigate the circumstances of each individual case. I am told that there are about fifteen or sixteen, certainly less than twenty dynamitards in prison. The Redmondites may cry out for an unconditional and complete amnesty, but the other wing of the Irish party, as a body, would according to my information be content with a much more moderate concession. So far as they are concerned if some five or six persons were released not unconditionally, but upon the understanding that they went abroad we should probably hear no more of the subject. Mr. Asquith will find this a tougher job than deciding on the case of Mrs. Maybrick. His refusal to recommend the Royal pardon is a disappointment to the friends of that lady, some of whom quite reckoned upon his reversing the decision of his stony-hearted predecessor. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon Mr. Asquith to release Mrs. Maybrick, and his firmness in withstanding all entreaties has created a favourable impression.

Mr. Gladstone who is combining business with pleasure has in the speeches he has made this week to his Welsh admirers in the vicinity of Snowdon put Home Rule in the forefront of the Ministerial programme, but he did not give us any inkling as to the precise form his Bill will take. Unionists say that he does not know himself. They may or may not be right, but it is certain that few of his supporters have any idea how he means to surmount the difficulty respecting the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. Some of Mr. Gladstone's followers are exhibiting a certain amount of anxiety on the subject, especially now that an impression is abroad that the number of the Irish representatives in the British Parliament will be largely reduced. "What is the Liberal Party," they say, "to do without the Irish members?" Certainly in the present state of political feeling in England, as shown by the General Election, the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the Irish representatives would be disastrous to the immediate fortunes of the Liberal party, the latter ought not to be despondent as to the future, if they have confidence in their principles, to say nothing of the blessed effect they hope to result from the early passing of a Registration Bill. I have heard it predicted that one result of the contemplated measure will be to add at once a hundred thousand voters to the electorate, and form a class whose political leanings are decidedly not Conservative. When these new electors come on the burghers roll, and one man one vote is established, poor Mr. Labouchere may have a chance of joining a Liberal Cabinet. That gentleman cannot get over his exclusion from Mr. Gladstone's Administration. Within the past few days a long letter addressed to one of his supporters in Northampton has been published, in which he goes over the old ground and once more shows that his *amour propre* has been seriously wounded. 'He is very angry with the "flunkies who degrade the profession of journalism," because they have, surely not without reason ascribed his diatribes to a desire for office and to disappointment at not obtaining it. Mr. Labouchere may be excused for the soreness he has displayed throughout this matter, but he must himself see by this time that the country does not share his alarm at the establishment of a precedent that may "under possible future circumstances" prove injurious to the public welfare. His veiled threats coupled with the allusions in this week's *Truth* to Lord Rosebery's foreign policy are in many quarters accepted as an indication that he means mischief.

To recent financial troubles is attributed the extraordinary run that has been made this week on the Birkbeck Bank. Owing to the spirited conduct of its managers and the support given to it by its friends, the bank has safely passed through the ordeal and the panic has now subsided. It would be too much, however, to expect that the nervousness of investors in undertakings of this and a similar character is at an end. Indeed to-day we hear that another building society, having its head-quarters in the city, has had, owing to the withdrawal of deposits, to suspend operations.

The resolution passed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the silver question appeared in yesterday's evening and to-day's morning papers. It is attracting considerable attention in financial circles. In Tuesday's issue of the *Times* there is a letter from Mr. T. Hesketh Biggs, a well-known member of the Uncovenanted Service, who holds that India does not require a gold currency. His view is that what is wanted is merely a stable standard of exchange, which must necessarily be gold, and that there is no reason why the system which has been successfully followed in Canada should not be equally suited to India.

Students of Anglo-Indian history cannot fail to be indebted to the Historical Manuscripts Commission for publishing the valuable correspondence of the celebrated Governor Pitt of Madras, unearthed by Mr. Henry C. Maxwell Lyte, at Dropmore, the Buckinghamshire home of Lord Grenville, one of the ancestors of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The period dealt with in the volume before me is from 1698 to 1790, nearly thirty years of which are covered by the Pitt letters. Thomas Pitt, as we are reminded in an interesting preface, was the founder of that branch of the Pitt family, which gave England two of her greatest statesmen. When Thomas Pitt came to India as Governor of Madras for the East India Company the capital of the Southern Presidency was different from what it is now. Then it was *urbs prima in Indis*. So far as commerce was concerned it stood unrivalled in Asia, and in fact as well as name enjoyed the distinction of being the principal seat of English trade in the East. Pitt took out with him his son Robert (father of the illustrious Lord Chatham) whom he sent home with the famous diamond, which under the mistaken apprehension that it had been obtained unfairly inspired Pope to write the couplet:—

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away."

The first allusion to the diamond is contained in "Memorandums to my son Robert Pitt on his going to England," and is dated, October 9, 1702, from Fort St. George. "And whereas," writes the Governor, "I have entrusted under your care that which is of great value which you must by all meanes and diligence preserve lett what accident will befall you, which God deliver you from, and if you should have the misfortune, which God forbid, to be taken by an enemy, you must be sure to throw overboard every paper you have, and secure it in the best manner you can, and be careful afterwards that you are not discovered." In a letter written a few days later he again refers to the precious freight. He expresses the hope that it will be well disposed of. "The true value," he says, "I must never expect; but I hope you will never part with it for much less. I gave you an account how to estimate the value which I hope you are master of." He concludes this epistle with the fatherly injunction to his son "to avoid all vices, and an inconvenient or disreputable marriage." Writing in January of the following year, he says: "I have lately for my diversion been perusing *Tavernier*, whose method of calculating the value of great stones I observe, and if what I sent you, being made a single stone, and when cut will weigh about 300 carats, according to his calculation it would be worth £800,000." Its weight even before cutting was nothing like what its owner supposed, and the price it fetched was not £800,000, but £125,000, the purchaser being Louis XV. He scarcely ever wrote to his son without impressing upon him the necessity of getting as much money as possible for the article. "Never part with that concern of mine under £1,500 a carat" is an injunction that constantly meets one. In 1706 he insinuates that his son is not managing the business as discreetly as he might. "The account you gave me last year of my grand concern still sticks with me and nothing but a good market, and better management for the future can ever make me forget it. Secrecy, of which I fear there has been a great want, though often and strenuously precautioned, may contribute to making the stone more valuable." In 1710 he left Madras and while detained by bad weather at Bergen he penned a narrative of the circumstances connected with the purchase of the diamond. "Since coming into this melancholy place of Bergen I have," he commences by saying, "been often thinking of the most unparalleled villainy of William Fraser, Thomas Frederick, and Sonapa, a black merchant, who brought a paper before Governor Addison in Council, insinuating that I had unfairly got possession of a large diamond; which lending soe much to the prejudice of my reputation and the ruin of my estate that I thought necessary to keep by me this true relation how I purchased it, in all respects: soe, in case of sudden mortality, my children and friends may be apprized of the whole matter, and soe be enabled thereby to put to silence, and confound those and all other villains in their base attempts against either." His account of the transaction is almost too long for quotations in full. The stone, he said, was offered to him by Ramchand, an eminent diamond merchant, but, as in the first instance, the price asked for it was "very extravagant, nothing came of the negotiations." "I did not," says Governor Pitt, "bid him above thirty thousand pagodas, and had little thoughts of buying it for that I considered there were many and great risques to bee run, not only in cutting it but also whether it would prove foule or cleane or the water goode, besides I thought it too great an amount to be adventured home on one bottome." Eventually it was bought for 48,000 pagodas. He goes on to say: "And I here further call God to witnesse that I never used the least threatening word at any of our meetings to induce him to sell it mee, and God himselfe knows it never was as much as in my thoughts soe to doe. Since which I have had frequent and considerable dealings with this man, and trusted him with severall sums of money and balanced severall accounts with him and left upwards of 2,000 pagada in his hands at my comeing away; soe had I used the least indirect means to have gott it from him would not hee have made himselfe satisfaction when hee has had my money soe often in his hands?—or would I have trusted him afterwards, as I did, preferable to all other diamond merchants?" In many of his epistles to Robert the Governor complains bitterly of his son's neglect as a correspondent and generally with his behaviour. Under date September 30, 1706, the irate parent complains: "Not only your letters but all I have from friends are stuffed with an account of the hellish confusion that is in my family, and by what I can collect from all my letters, the vileness of your actions on all sides are not to be paralleled in history." "Did ever," he continues, "mother, brother, and sisters study one another's ruine and destruction more than my unfortunate and cursed family have done! and I wish you have not had the greatest share in it, for I cannot believe you innocent." "This," he adds, "has so distracted my thoughts, staggered my resolutions, broken my measures, that I know not what to resolve upon, nor in what part of the world to seeke for repose. What have I fateagued for after this manner and lived soe many yeares in exile from my country and friends (I had enough to subsist on and that very handsomely too), but to make my children easy in their circumstances and mee happy in their company; having by God's blessing, acquired such a competency as I never expected or could hope for soe as that I should have been able to establish a family as considerable as any of the name except our kinsman G [eorge] P [itt] (of Stratfield saye), and now to have all blasted by an infamous wife and children. It is such a shock as man never mett with and whether [I] shall overcome it or sink under it God knows. Is this the way to invite me home? When I am well assured you are all of you thoroughly reformed I may think of it. But as matters stood at the writing of your letters I think your company hell itselfe." In the days of John Company a Governor was expected to do many things not fortunately for them required from Governors under the Crown. One of these things was to find wives for their supporters. One John Haynes, who describes himself a "poor drudging book-keeper," and who writes from Coodalore, has been rejected by a "riche widdow, tolerablie hand ome, and not verry old." In thanking the Governor for his assistance the heart-broken man writes:—"In the postcript you are pleased to commend one Mrs. Middleton for a pretty woman, and who you believe will make an excellent wife. I cannot doubt but your experienced judgment therein must be stanch as in other more weightie afairs . . . and should thinke myself a extremely happy in such a wife, but cannot in conscience endeavour to compasse it by making the lady miserable." But he suggests a way by which he might hope to capture the fair creature. "Were I thought worthy," he writes, "to have the title Deputy Governor conferred on me by your Honour should readily become a sutor to the good lady to compleat my happiness in this worlde." Governor Pitt was evidently a kind-hearted man, and we may hope that he was able to comply with the request of his Coodalore friend. In another case we find Isabella Haynes, who writes from Fort St. David, expressing gratitude to his Honour for making "the gentlemen pretty civil to me now," and asks his opinion as to her "marreing Captain Greenhaugh." "The only reason that endusses me to it is I formerly made him a kind of promiss, though after which, with my own free consent it was quite, as I thought, broke off by my brother, but he has now again so importunately renued his courtship that I know not how to be rid of him. Another reason is that I may be freed from the courtship of some others in this place, which I think wod be but as indifferent matches as the other." She winds up the letter with, as the editor of the correspondence puts it, the ungracious remark: "Could I have got home to England I wod not have staid here for the best husband in India."

The autumn theatrical season began last night, when Mrs. Langtry appeared at the Haymarket, in *The Queen of Manoa*, a piece written for her by Messrs. Haddon Chambers and Outram Tristram. I was not able to be present but what I hear from friends, who were the unfavourable critiques that appear in the papers this morning are not at all unfair. So far as stage mounting and millinery are concerned nothing, I am assured, could be better. Mrs. Langtry's frocks, of which she wears four during the evening, are equal to the greatest triumphs of M. Worth. But pretty dresses are not everything and do not compensate for the absence of intellectual force.

THE Japanese Major Fukushima, who has undertaken to ride from Berlin across Siberia to Japan, has telegraphed his arrival in Semipolatinsk.

THE purchase of the Moscow-Kourak Railway by the Russian Government will be completed in the course of the present month.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Thames, Captain W. A. Seton, with the Overland Mails of September 16th, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1-15 p.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Middleton
Capt Newmarch
Miss Crowhurst
Miss Austin
Col and Mrs Wickham
Surg-Col Chesney
Lady Mabel Fitzgerald
Lady Nesta Fitzgerald
Mrs W Allen
Mrs F Whitney
Major and Mrs Scott and inft.
Mrs Melville
Mr F Gore
Miss Cumberland
Mrs Lynn and inft.
2 Misses Lovell
Mr J Ram
Col and Mrs Stoddart
Mr and Mrs R A Arnold
Jenkins
Mr Westwood
Mr Neilson
Mr Bickford
Mr Fuller
Mr Erickson
Mr Dutton
Mr Wood
Mrs Neilson
Miss Lundberg
Mrs and 2 Misses Hussey
Lt J W Kemp, R N.
Mr Richardson
Mr S Riddle
Lt A J Peile
Mr Hughes
Mrs Mathews
Surg-Capt Edge
Mr R A Winn
Mr B C Green
Mr Reid

FROM BRINDISI.

Major and Mrs Gordon
Revd R H Stevenson
Mr W F Pelly
Mr G W Doane
Mrs Martin
Col and Mrs Gardner
Major Riddell
Mr Beighton
Major and Mrs Gore
Lt O V Murray
Mr R A Bruce
Lt A H Montagu
Mr G C Hodgson
Mr and Mrs T S Charles
Surg-Capt Austin
Mr C E Stevens
Capt Western
Capt Shaw
Surg-Capt Dobson
Capt Holland
Mr C T R Denne
Mr C W Bolton
Lt O B Obbard
Mr Bradbury
Mr and Mrs Pratt
Mr C H Reilly
Col and Mrs E S Reynolds
Mr and Mrs A Rhind
Mr Cuffe
Mr W Corkhill
Mr C E Buckland
Capt C B Little
Mr R Nathan
Mr and Mrs Highway
Mr and Mrs A G Downing
Mr Tata
Mrs A S Collins
Mrs and Mrs Barrett and inft.
Mr and Mrs Cotes
Mr C Spedding
Mr Littlewood
Mr Dods
Mr Rickie
Capt C E Edwards
Col Cartin
Mr Elworthy
Mr Treherne
Mr Shietter
Mr Loverjel
Lt Prossey
Father Angelus

FROM PORT SAID.—Lt J L Moore.
FROM ISMAILIA.—Hajee Isuf Hajee Ismail.
FROM ADEN.—Capt G. B O'Donnell.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

THE COURT.

The Prince of Wales left Homburg on Sunday and arrived in London the following evening. The Prince started for Scotland on Wednesday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Fife at Mar Lodge.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Winterbotham, M.P., for the Cirencester Division of Gloucestershire, died on Sunday, aged 54.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., spoke at Birmingham on Wednesday in favour of a legislative measure for limiting the hours of business in shops.

Sir G. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, addressed his constituents at Bridgeton, Glasgow, on Wednesday, and assured them that the action of the new Government would be in accordance with the wishes of the Scottish people.

At last Friday's sitting of the Trade Union Congress a resolution was carried for a legal eight hours working day, except for miners, with power to members of any organized trade to obtain exemption from such restriction. It was decided to hold the meeting next year at Belfast. On Saturday the Congress was closed. Mr. Fenwick, M. P., was re-elected Secretary by a considerable majority over Mr. R. C. Robertson.

Mr. E. Robertson, a Junior Lord of the Admiralty, was re-elected as M.P. for Dundee without opposition on Friday.

Mr. Gladstone, on his journey from Hawarden to Sir E. Watkin's chalet on Snowdon on Monday, halted at Carnarvon, where, in reply to an address, he made a brief speech, in which he acknowledged the support Wales had given to the cause of Home Rule, and in respect to Disestablishment he said that religious equality would now be for the advantage of all classes, but he warned his hearers that they must not be hasty in their expectations. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting near Beddgelert, and after an eulogy on the Welsh character he said that on Disestablishment and Disendowment he need not speak to them, and on the land question in Wales there were, he said, features which did not present themselves in England.

IRELAND.

Proclamations were issued in Dublin on Wednesday removing the remaining provisions of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act of 1887. The prohibition of the National League as a dangerous association is also revoked.

Father Humphreys appeared at the Tipperary Court-house on Tuesday, having hitherto disregarded a summons, to answer a charge of taking part in a riot at the election for South Tipperary. The defendant conducted himself with disrespect towards the magistrate and he was eventually committed for contempt of court.

At a meeting of the Irish Evicted Tenants' Association a man, who had let a threshing machine for use on a farm from which a tenant had been, evicted, attended and expressed his regret and apologised for his act.

A party of Moonlighters visited the house of a farmer near Tulla, Clare, on Thursday night and fired a number of shots into it, but fortunately no one was injured.

GENERAL.

The precautions taken by the local authorities at the ports of the United Kingdom have been so successful hitherto that Dr. Thorne, the Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, stated on Wednesday that no case of cholera was known to exist within the British Isles.

The Earl of Essex died on Sunday at his residence Cassiobury-park, near Watford, aged 89.

At the request of the Local Government Board, the President of the Royal College of Physicians has drawn up a series of recommendations for use in the event of attacks of cholera where medical assistance is not immediately available.

The alarm created by the recent failure of some building societies led on Monday to a severe run on the Birkbeck Bank (Limited). Throngs of people appeared from the opening of business until 10 p.m. and withdrew their deposits. All claims were immediately satisfied and the directors stated that they had ample funds to satisfy all demands. The run has since continued, but greatly abated yesterday, and re-deposits to a large amount have been made.

In reply to a petition to the Queen praying for the release of Mrs. Maybrick, the Home Secretary has informed the signatories that he is unable to advise Her Majesty to grant the prayer thereof.

The House and Land Investment Trust (Limited) suspended business on Friday in consequence of the failure of the London and General Bank.

A shark, eight feet long, was killed by boatmen in the Medway on Friday.

The 13th annual Sanitary Institute Congress was opened at Portsmouth on Monday, when about 400 members were present. Sir C. Cameron, the President, delivered an address on the progress of sanitation.

Three men, who were working in a coal pit at St. Helen's on Monday, were suffocated by gas.

A ballast train on the Cornish lines ran off the rails on Monday near St. Budeaux, and the engine fell over, and one man, who was caught by the arm, was scalded to death.

The Masters Cotton Spinning Federation at Manchester has resolved to give a month's notice to the operatives of a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday the Grand Jury found true bills against Neill, the American, who is charged with poisoning four women. The trial will be postponed until the next sessions.

The man Manktelow, who is charged with murderous attacks on two young ladies near Chislehurst, was on Monday committed for trial. Miss Wood was present and gave evidence, but Miss Philbrick was unable to be present.

LATEST.

The Duke of Argyll has written as follows to a correspondent respecting Mr. Frederick Harrison's article, entitled "How to drive Home Rule home":—"Sir,—I am not able just now to spend time on the fanatical nonsense of Mr. Fredk. Harrison, whose philosophical and religious opinions co-operate to produce violent and anarchical doctrines on all questions affecting society and the government of men.—ARGYLL."

James Mellor, a professional runner, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment yesterday, at Sheffield. He had entered for a race, giving a false name and showing an indifferent record, thus obtaining a long start and securing first prize.

The schooner Eribald, of Carnarvon, with a cargo of slates, sprang a leak and sank 12 miles south-east of Dungeness yesterday. The crew of five landed in their boat at Folkestone.

Yesterday's *Figaro* devotes the whole of its first page to an elaborate explanation of what is declared to be the discovery of the art of balloon steering. M. Turpin, the inventor of the explosive melinite, who is now undergoing five years' imprisonment, is the author of the alleged discovery, and he claims to have finally solved the problem of aerial steering.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. G. Kirby, Ben. Art, (Ret.); Maj. H. P. Hill, Mad. Ret.; Earl of Essex; Hon. J. C. [redacted] G. Stuart; Lady Caroline Calcraft.

COLLAPSE OF THE GALLERY OF A CHAWL AT PAREL.

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED AND ONE KILLED.

ON Saturday evening, at about 4 o'clock, a gunputee procession was passing along Lall Bagh, and the inmates of a two-storeyed house in that locality came out on the gallery to witness the procession. There were about twenty to twenty-five persons collected on the gallery of both the floors. Without a moment's notice both the galleries came down with a clash, burying under the *debris* six males and two females. Immediate assistance was rendered by Inspector Holdway and several men from the procession. Fortunately seven of the buried persons were recovered alive more or less injured, but a woman, about 25 years old, fell a victim. The house, it appeared, was built about four years ago, and was a large chawl accommodating about one hundred persons.

The following evidence was given at the inquest:—

Eshwant Ramjee, said: The deceased was my wife. Her age was 25 years, and we lived together on the first storey of house No. 6, at Lall Bagh, I have lived in that house for the last twelve or fifteen months. It belongs to one Ramjee Kuttao, a Lohana. It is a two-storeyed house with a back verandah to each storey. The floors were of chunam and cement but very thin. Both verandahs were leaky in the rains. I did not notice the wood-work. These verandahs were shaky when people walked on them. About 4 p.m. yesterday, I was downstairs in the street, near the house when my wife called me upstairs to dinner. As I was entering the house a gunputi procession was passing. I went upstairs to the back verandah of the first storey to look at the procession, and about twenty other persons also came there to look at the procession. There was a similar crowd viewing the procession from the verandah of the upper storey. Suddenly both verandahs fell, and I found myself below covered with the *debris*. I removed myself, and another man, named Baboo, removed the *debris* from the deceased. She died as soon as we removed her. Her right leg was broken, and she had a wound on the head. The house was built about three years ago. There was a great deal of the timber and chunam on the deceased. She was smothered under it.

Baboo Casee deposed: I am a mill labourer. About 3 p.m. yesterday, I was with a gunputti procession passing house No. 6, at Lall Bagh. There were a crowd of people on the first and second storeys of the house in the back verandah

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ACCORDING to the reply received by the Viceroy regarding representations on the exchange question, a committee is to be appointed under the presidency of Lord Herschell to advise Government as to the expediency of taking steps to modify the Indian Currency Act.

THE P. and O. steamer Chusan has been in collision with a Swedish ship in the Thames, and has had to put back for repairs.

THE Commander-in-Chief has sent home to Military Head-Quarters in England the unfavourable opinion of Colonel King-Harman and Major Symons, who had been consulted as experts regarding the new infantry officer's sword.

IN 1891-92 the Government sanctioned the grant of two loans to the Ootacamund Municipality—one for the drainage of the village of Kandal, Rs. 17,500, and the other for piping the Dodabetta water-supply, Rs. 43,000. The drainage scheme may now be said to be completed. The estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 34,000. It was inspected lately by the Sanitary Engineer, and his report is now before Government. The piping of the water-supply is in progress and will, it is expected, be completed by the end of August next.

LIEUTENANTS WARDEN, KENDALL, AND FORD, of the Royal Indian Marine, have completed a nine months' course of study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. This is the first time that Officers of the Indian Marine have been appointed to study at this College, and the result has been very satisfactory; as all the three Officers above named have won the honorary certificate of the College.

THE death of Shengtai, one of the two joint Ambans in Tibet, is at this particular juncture specially regrettable, remarks an up-country contemporary. The negotiations were complete, except as regards the admission of Indian tea into Tibet, and even on this point China had already submitted a few proposals to the Government of India for a conditional introduction of that commodity. Matters were only awaiting the Government of India's decision. It is difficult to say what results will ensue from Shengtai's death. It will certainly postpone for a time Mr. Hart's journey into Tibet, for it had practically been arranged that he should start on the 22nd Oct., and all his supplies had been collected. Apart from its political aspect Shengtai's death will be greatly deplored by those who have had an opportunity of meeting him in India. Refined and dignified in manner, there was yet in him a rich vein of humour, while his intelligence, courtesy, conversational powers and affability made him a general favourite.

THE merchants who trade between Kabul and Peshawar have been thrown into consternation at an arrangement reported to have been lately made at Kabul between the Amir on the one part, and three contractors on the other. These men are a Hindu, named Soba, Nurakka, a Tarraki Ghilzai, and a third person, whose name has not been given. They are said to have paid sixty thousand rupees to his Highness on condition that all goods carried down from Kabul to Peshawar shall, in the first instance, be sold only to them. They can dispose of them to merchants in Peshawar at their will and pleasure. The idea is that every merchant and caravan leader coming down will have to bind himself in heavy securities at Dakka, that his goods shall be sold to the contracting parties and to no one else. One of these contractors, Nurakka, is said to have reached Peshawar with the intention of making arrangements for carrying out the above bargain. If this report proves to be true, and not a rumour circulated merely from enmity to the Amir, it is evident that the monopoly of the Kabul trade will fall entirely into the hands of these three men, and they will be able to sell everything at their own rates and prices. The Peshawar merchants who have advanced money through their Kabul agents, will suffer severely, as they will be forced to get goods through these contractors. Taken all round the prospects of trade with the "God-granted Kingdom" do not appear to be very brilliant for the coming winter.

THE whole question of education and the duty of Government in regard to it says the *Indian Spectator*, are matters admitting of no easy solution. Are the products of our University education doing what they can to impart to their less favoured countrymen the light they have had the good fortune to receive? Has the Government's assistance to higher education answered its purposes, the chief among them being the percolation of western culture to the lower strata of Indian society? If the answer to these questions is disappointing, as it generally is, is it wise policy for Government to deny help to primary education in what has turned out to be the vain hope of educated Indians doing for their ignorant countrymen what is necessary to remove their stark ignorance? If our educated men are not prepared to take the education of the masses into their hands, Government surely must. That is how Government reason in this matter and order the transfer of their aid from higher primary education. But there is another aspect of the question. Are Government justified in re-tracing their steps from high education when private effort in that field is yet but insignificant? In point of fact, the result of the present educational policy is that high education is starved without primary education being provided for. Government retire from the sphere of higher education in the hope of seeing their place occupied by private agencies, but private agencies are not forthcoming to satisfy reasonable expectations. Thus very little is done to improve the intellectual condition of the masses, and proportionately much to hamper the progress of liberal education. This is a result against which public opinion is bound to protest, and Government would be wrong to think that the cry in the public press is altogether unwarranted.

A PORTUGUESE boy in a public school in Malacca was told, says the *Bombay Examiner*, to write all he knew about the English, and his estimate of the Malacca specimens of the race is not altogether flattering. This is what he wrote, the spelling being amended except in the one marvellous word "docut," which means dog-cart :—"English is very proud and very white. They are mostly governors, schoolmasters, policemen, magistrates, and a few are lawyers and doctors and banks and many other things. They never work. They wear hats and boots and ride in docuts. Some English goes to church, but only once. They are clever tennis and ball games and drinks much brandy and other things. Some are married. They eat a much quantity of many things. One of their great delights smoking cigars and shooting and raining coming home in it. English is clever at all things. My father says Portuguese is black and ugly and catch fish, but English is white and pretty and eats fish what is caught. Father is black and ugly, but making nets. English is very fierce. If anybody does something they swear dam. English women is few. They ride and play the music and sing and make faces. It is easy no work nor little houses. I dont't know any more English. That is all I know."

A BILL has been introduced into the Dutch Chamber proposing that the revenue of the Dutch East Indies shall be devoted exclusively to their own use, and that the colonial grant shall be abolished.

IT is announced that in February next, an Examination will be held in London for twelve appointments in the Indian Medical Service. The exact date will be published hereafter.

MR. J. C. VEASEY has been allowed to resign the Bengal Civil Service from the 3rd inst.

COLONEL ARDAGH returns to India to resume his duties as private secretary to Lord Lansdowne, says the *World*. His presence in London has been most fortunate for the Foreign Office, as he has been able to enlighten that department on many points of interest in connection with the Pamir question, the details of which he thoroughly understands. He is a soldier-diplomatist, and, having had to conduct several difficult missions himself, can fully appreciate the complications which the Afghan frontier presents. He has been long enough with Lord Lansdowne to know his views and wishes, so that the Viceroy was fortunate in having such a competent representative at hand to assist the Downing-street officials in forming a judgment on the situation.

THIS year cholera has ravaged Lahore city and still nothing is done, says the local paper. The local Government is in the Hills all the hot weather, and by the time it comes down the place is cleaned up and new and plausible excuses for non-activity have been carefully thought out and "readied." And so it will go on we suppose, unless Sir Dennys puts his foot down and insists that the capital of his province shall be properly drained, and that proper measures for insuring the public health shall not only be formulated but enforced. It is too late this year, but if he would pay a flying visit to Lahore himself next year, or send down his Public Works Secretary, without notice, some time in the month of August, after the rain has fallen, he might learn things at present not dreamt of in his philosophy. Unfortunately, however, it is a tradition in this Province, though we believe not in any other in India, that no high official, with one or two notable and praiseworthy exceptions, shall be expected to visit the plains in the hot weather.

THERE is an occasional gleam of humour in the new Life of Henry Martyn. At one time, Martyn was staying at Government House, Bombay, as guest of the Governor, Jonathan Duncan. He writes in his journal :—"Hearing last Saturday that some sons of Belial, members of the Bapre Club (the Bobbery Club we should call it now) intended to have a great race the following day, I informed Mr. Duncan and recommended the interference of the secular arm. He accordingly sent to forbid it. The messengers (managers) of the Bapre Club were exceedingly exasperated; some came to church expecting to hear a sermon against hunting, but I merely preached to them on the one thing needful. Finding nothing to lay hold of they had the race on Monday, and ran *Hypocrite* against *Martha* and *Mary*."

ON the occasion of a recent meeting of the Municipal Committee of Sialkote, when several fatal cases of hydrophobia were reported, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. P. F. Connolly, took the opportunity of explaining the Pasteur treatment to the members who became greatly interested in the subject, and afterwards expressed a strong desire to contribute from Municipal funds towards the cost of a Pasteur Institute, should Government decide on establishing one in the Punjab. It is believed that other Municipal and District Boards throughout the Province would be equally willing to contribute to such an object, and the funds so obtained would go some way towards defraying the cost of the undertaking if the Government will move in the matter.

PRINCESS LOUISE, as is well known, is a clever sculptor, and her skill in this branch of art has lately been turned to a very practical and original purpose. To avoid the trouble of dress-fitting, so dear to some daughters of Eve, the Marchioness of Lorne has made a *papier maché* model of herself with movable arms, on which all her garments can be tried and perfectly fitted—this triumph of woman's cleverness is eagerly coveted by the heads of the Woman's Exhibition at Chicago, to which the Princess is sending a bust of Her Majesty and several pictures done by herself.

VESUVIUS is reported active.

PROPOSALS are afoot for a railway over the Simplon.

AN American lady is said to have shot herself at Monaco after losing £50,000 at the gaming tables.

SIGNOR MASCAGNI has arrived in Vienna to conduct in person the performance of his work there.

THE railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem is completed and the first locomotive entered Jerusalem on Sept. 13.

THE renewal of the excavations at Hissarlik has been postponed till next spring, owing to the cholera scare.

THE King of the Hellenes paid a visit to President Carnot at Fontainebleau on Sept. 9, and lunched with the President.

THE following recently proved wills are published: Right Hon. Harriet Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Strafford, £11,000; Baron Samuel Arthur de Haber, £239,000; M. Jules Lebaudy, late of 2, Avenue Velasquez, and 19, Rue de Flandre, Paris, £77,000; Mr. George Byng Hardwicke Shute, late of Robins Grove, Yateley, £24,000; the Rev. Weldon Champneys, hon. canon of Manchester, £12,000; Hon. Mrs. Jessy Bootle Wilbraham, £14,000; Hon. Augusta Arthur Constantia Annesley, £12,000; Francois Joseph de Perusse, Duc des Cars, £9,561; Col. Philip Wride Matthews, J.P., £2,211; Mr. Joseph Hobson, Headingley, Leeds, £30,000, irrespective of reality, of which it was known the deceased gentleman had a considerable portion, amounting, it is believed, to at least £150,000.

THE serious altitude of the Nile, in consequence of which all the European and native engineers of the Irrigation Department have been called from leave, has been causing great anxiety in Cairo.

THE American astronomer in charge of the Lick Observatory, in California, announces the discovery of a fifth satellite to Jupiter, which revolves round its primary in twelve hours thirty-six minutes.

THE French Board of Trade returns for the eight months ending Aug. 31, show an increase of total imports, compared with the corresponding period of 1891, of 53,040,000f., and an increase of exports of 110,915,000f.

OWING to the unsatisfactory state of Mrs. Harrison's health, the President of the United States has abandoned his projected political tour in New York State.

THE rapid increase in the number of Ruthenian peasants who have emigrated from Galicia into Russia during the last few months is beginning to excite considerable comment in Austria. It is asserted that the emigration movement is encouraged by private speculation, but the Polish journal *Przelaglad* appearing daily in Lemberg, publishes an article which can be taken as stating the facts of the case more correctly. This journal reports that while the elder and invalid Ruthenian emigrants are allowed to proceed into the interior of Russia, the younger and more healthy members are detained on arrival at the frontier. These latter receive from the Russian authorities daily wages, amounting to about 30 copecks apiece, and are subsequently distributed in small colonies among the various frontier villages. They are further liable to military organization, so that, in the event of invasion, they can be called upon to serve as a kind of Ruthenian militia or volunteer corps. The Austrian Government is at length taking vigorous measures to put an end to this wholesale emigration, and has established a military cordon along the frontier.

DURING the last epidemic of cholera in England, it puzzled the sanitary inspectors of a northern town to understand why the inhabitants of one cottage in a certain row were not affected by the disease which was raging among their neighbours. Finally, it became noticed that a net of onions was suspended in the fortunate house, and on examination these were all found to be diseased. It is also related that during a former outbreak of infectious fever in Somers Town and St. Gile's, the French priests, who constantly used garlic in all their dishes, visited the worst cases in the dirtiest hovels with impunity, while the English clergy who were similarly engaged, but who did not eat onions in like fashion, caught the infections in many instances and fell victims to the disease. Raw onions contain an acrid volatile oil, sulphur, phosphorous, alkaline earthy salts, starch, and free, uncrystallised sugar. The fresh juice is colourless, but by exposure to the air becomes red.

IT would appear that the branch works of Herr Krupp, at Ekaterinoslav, in the neighbourhood of Krinoj-Rog railway station, Russia, are not to be devoted to ordnance-making, but to iron-manufacture, all the necessary plant and machinery for which is to be supplied from Essen.

AN obelisk of red granite, seventy-one feet high with a pedestal of black porphyry, said to surpass in beauty both Cleopatra's Needle and the column on the Place de la Concorde, is shortly to be brought to Austria from Alexandria, where it has been lying in the garden of the Austrian Consulate since 1847. It is to be erectad at Trieste.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 27th September :—

Read letter from the Secretaries and Treasurers, Bombay Cotton Press Company, dated 14th September, stating that they are prepared to renew their lease of 1857 8-9 square yards land north of Sassoon Dock which expires on the 30th instant for a further term of 2 years from 1st October next on the present terms.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th September, recommending that the renewal be granted.

Resolution.—The land may be leased for a further term of two years at the same rate and on the same conditions as before.

OIL IN BULK.

Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, dated 26th September, inquiring whether ordinary iron barges fitted with suitable moveable tanks would be approved for the conveyance of bulk oil between ship and shore.

Resolution.—Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. should be informed that the Trustees see no objection to ordinary open barges being used as proposed for the transport of the oil in tanks, the tanks to be subject to approval and the details of working to be subject to Port Trust and Government rules.

Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 319-S, dated 25th August, forwarding for any remarks the Trustees may have to offer, the reports of the Collector of Customs and the Municipal Commissioner as to the alterations to be made in the Petroleum rules in connection with the import and storage of bulk oil and Messrs. Graham and Company's application for permission to land the bulk oil at Clerk Basin and store it at Santa Cruz Estate.

Read extract from report by the Collector of Customs, dated 25th May, relative to the storage of oil in bulk.

Read extract from report by the Municipal Commissioner, dated 14th July, on the same question.

Resolution.—Copies of the Trustees' proceedings in the matter of accommodating the bulk oil trade in Bombay should be forwarded to Government for information.

It should be pointed out that stipulations have been made covering what appear to be reasonable requirements as far as the Port Trustees' interests are concerned.

A COTTON EXCHANGE.

Read letter from the Chairman, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, dated 12th September, stating that his Directors have decided to erect the Cotton Exchange on the site allotted to them at Apollo reclamation and requesting the Trustees to waive the clause in the conditions of lease requiring the Association to 'arcade the footpath on the site that their building abuts on Colaba causeway and to allow them the first refusal of the plot of land to the width of about 50 feet in front of the building on the north side.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 19th September, reporting that the plot applied for by the Cotton Trade Association is situated on land that was not intended to be leased for general building purposes at the time the location of the proposed roads on the Apollo Reclamation was sanctioned; that the general line of buildings would, as originally intended, terminate north of the 40 feet road next the wharf and there would thus be no arcade south of the point: that the Association can in any case only be required to arcade in front of the actual building they may erect and as they intend to build over only about one-half of the frontage and reserve about 50 more frontage to the north for the sake of light there would be a detached arcade 50 feet long in this frontage which will not look well and recommending that in consideration of the special site and the style of building which the Association proposes to adopt and which does not tend itself to arcading the arcade should be not insisted on.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd September, forwarding a formal application from the Chairman, Cotton Trade Association, for the lease of the site above referred to and stating that the extreme South West corner of the plot is occupied by a small Hindu Shrine held on monthly tenancy and suggesting that the question of the temple site be now disposed of.

Resolution.—The provisions of the lease respecting arcades may be dispensed with in this instance.

The directors may be allowed the first refusal of the strip of land extending 50 feet in front of the plot on the north side whether for temporary occupancy or for occupancy on lease for building purposes.

The circumstances as regards the well and shrine at the S.-W. corner should be explained to them and they should be asked whether they wish this portion to be excluded from their lease held. If so the present occupant should be required to take it on formal lease concurrent with that to be granted to the Cotton Trade Association and at the same rate of ground rent under conditions binding him not to make additions to or extend the shrine or temple.

PRINCE'S DOCK CHARGES.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 248, dated 23rd September, communicating a letter from the Government of India No. A—3742, dated 13th September, sanctioning the Trustees' proposal to raise a loan of Rs. 61,61,037 by the issue of debentures in the form of Schedule D. of the Port Trust Act 1879 to run for 30 years and to bear interest at 4 per cent. annually and to apply it towards the repayment of the balance of the advance made by Government for the construction of the Prince's Dock which bears interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. annually, and stating that the acceptance of repayment of the advance from Government will be conditional on notice of the repayment being given by the Trustees as laid down in the Government of India's letter, No. 1471 of 13th June, 1883.

Resolution.—Tenders should be invited by public advertisement to be received up to 5 p.m., on 31st October, 1892.

The minimum rate to be Rs. 100 per cent.

THE DREDGERS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th September, recommending that the Dredgers "Teredo" and "Kuphus" be worked full overtime from 1st October next to clear the silt from the Dock channel and that the Dredging Masters should receive Rs. 7 each per 1,000 tons over and above average output, the Engineers and crews to be paid overtime hours as before.

Resolution.—It being of great importance that the Dock channels should be cleared to the full depth at the earliest possible date the Trustees are pleased to approve of the proposals made by the Engineer for the current season with the exception that having regard to the relative efficiency of the two dredgers the payments to be made to the Master of the "Teredo" should be at the rate of Rs. 5-8-0 per 1,000 tons over and above average output.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd Sept. 1892	For week ending 23rd Sept. 1891
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	25
" out of "	19	25
" transported	13	17
" attended to	1	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	5
" left	5	7
" remaining in dock	10	6

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	9
" left	9	6
" remaining in dock	7	12

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 24th September.	Tonnage	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays
s. s. Knight of St. George	4,709-59	1 days
H. M. I. M. S. Clive	2,722-55	5 days.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 30.

THE Football Tournament was concluded by the Royal Scots beating the Cheshire after a hard fight. Crowds assembled to witness the play, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

The fourth performance of "Count Carlo" took place at the Bashir Bagh Theatre, last night, when the Minister was present. His Excellency entertained the company of amateurs at dinner before the performance, and also at supper afterwards. H. H. the Nizam has left Soorroonugger, and returned to his palace in the City.

The Resident has abandoned his intention of going to the Berars on tour.

H. E. the Viceroy is expected to visit Hyderabad this cold weather; but no definite time has yet been fixed. There is a welcome break in the weather, which will greatly benefit the crops.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers are leaving the station for Burma next week, they will be greatly missed.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and urio acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN TIDSWELL, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed to superintend the examination at Poona of the candidates for 1st class Army certificates of education.

THE 1st party of the 3rd Drrgoon Guards consiting of 5 officers, 180 men (including the usual working party and guard) the families, and the heavy baggage, and some 8 horses will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, this morniag, at 6-50 a. m. from Deolali, and will embark on the Indian Marine steamer Clive for conveyance to Natal. The second party with the Head Quarters of the regiment will arrive to-morrow morning at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-50 a m and will embark shortly afterwards.

THE new Deputy Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery at the Horse Guards is Major-General Albert Williams, and not Major-General E. A. Williams. The appointment is one which has come as a most unwelcome surprise to all "Gunners."

FUNDS have been allotted for the completion, during the current year, of the cantonment general hospitals at Bareilly, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, and Peshawar.

IN consequence of the revised dates now fixed for the arrival at, and departure from, Bombay of H. M. S. Himilaya, instructions have been issued that the departure of the Lincolnshire Regiment from Shahjehanpur be postponed from the 8th to the 22nd October. The Essex Regiment will now arrive at Shahjehanpur on the 31st October.

NO. 6 COMPANY of the Madras Sappers and Miners, being concidered unfit for further service in Burma owing to sickness, are to be relieved early next month by No. 4 Company, now at Bangalore.

A REST CAMP and hospital will be established at Hasan Abdul during the operations of the Isazai Field Force. It is notified that good service pensions which may hereafter be conferred upon medical officers, who entered the service after the 1st July 1881, are, as in the cases of officers of the Staff Corps, to be vacated on retirement.

WE believe that it has been decided by the Government of India to muster out the 26th Bombay Infantry on the 1st November, instead of on the 1st October as previously arranged, that date being more convenient for moving troops in relief. The new corps will be formed in Beluchistan, and will be quartered at Sibi during the winter months, and at Quetta under canvas during the summer months.

THE Government of India, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, have decided that those men who have earned the bronze India medal as followers, and who may subsequently enlist as soldiers, may, if they wish it, receive a silver medal at their own expense on surrendering the bronze medal.

NOTES FROM THE "EDUCATIONAL RECORD."

THE tightness of the chest from which the Educational Department is just now suffering, affects many other interests than the University, though they may not be quite so vitaal. An additional grant of Rs. 60,000 to the District Local Boards in aid of rural primary schools has had to be cut down by one half. This will give Rs. 7,500 to each of the four Divisions, or an average of Rs. 1,250 for each of the Districts—districts which contain on the average 7 or 8 lacs of rural population! And it is added that even this cannot be counted upon for next year. In like manner some increased grants to the District Municipalities for primary Education have had to be recalled altogether. The grant for the payments to aided schools has been increased by Rs. 20.000 for the whole Presidency, but this has been given rather to enable arrears to be cleared off and on the understanding that recurring charges are not to be increased. The financial difficulties of the Fergusson College and of the Poona Female High School are also known as they have been made public.

With regard to the last-named institution there has been some exaggerated, not to say sensational, writing which seems to make it desirable that the exact facts should be stated. There has been no "threatened withdrawal of Government grant" or anything of the kind. What has been done is this: The institution is now 8 years old, and from the beginning it was clearly understood and stipulated that it should ultimately become a grant-in-aid school. The Secretary of State, whilst according sanction to the large expenditure required "as a special case," added the words:—"I trust that the Native community will be able, at no distant date, to maintain this school with the assistance ordinarily given by Government under the grant-in-aid rules." For the last 8 years the school has been enjoying exceptional grants. Government have now ruled that the ordinary grant of one-third of the expenditure is to be substituted, but sixteen years have been given in which to make the change. We believe the difference between the ordinary grant and the exceptional grant is about Rs. 1,600; so the approximation to the grant ordered by the Secretary of State will be made by a reduction of about Rs. 100 per annum for the 16 years, and there will have elapsed just a quarter of a century from the foundation of the school to its final emanicipation as a grant-in-aid school, drawing one-third of its funds from Government and two-thirds from private sources. It is, of course, open to any one to argue that a still more "distant date" than 25 years might have been fixed by Government, and possibly something reasonable might be urged for that view; but to speak of what has been done as a "withdrawl of the Government grant" or as a "blow to the school" is not only an abuse of language but is grossly unfair to Government which, as a matter of fact, has treated a valuable institution with exceptional tenderness and consideration.

It is a well known standing order that casual or unofficial leave is not to exceed 20 days in any one year, and the question occasionally arises whether the year is the calendar or official one. The casual leave of the vernacular branches of the Department is regulated by the official year, but the Director of Public Instruction has just ruled that, with regard to High Schools a discretion may be allowed, though, whether the discretion of the schools as schools, or of the individual officers is not stated. In the event of the rules regulating casual leave ever coming up for re-setlement by Government on any comprehensive principle, it would appear that no particular year need be fixed and that the rule might run something as follows:—"Casual Leave, not exceeding 7 days at one time (the present maximum) may be taken, &c., provided that the number of days taken at any time added to the casual leave enjoyed during the previous 11 months, shall not exceed 20 days. This would be fair and convenient for all parties concerned."—"Educational Record."

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE final tie in this tournament was played on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne and Lord and Lady Roberts were present. The weather was beautifully fine, but the ground was still far from dry. Opinion was about equally divided as to the merits of the two teams left in though perhaps slightly inclining towards the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the holders of the Challenge Prize. After the kick off, the Borderers played their usual strong game continually threatening the goal of their adversaries. Twice did the 25th force the ball through the goal posts but in each case no score was allowed, and objection as to off side and a foul being respectively allowed. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders after the first quarter kept the ball well towards the end, frequent scrimmages ensuing but with no result. When half-time was called no goal had been made by either side and there was nothing to indicate who would prove the winners. On resuming there was some cautious play, the ball being constantly kicked out of bounds. Each team had several tries at its opponents' goal without effect. The third quarter ended and still no score was called. Another ten minutes' play followed, the struggle now being more desperate than during the whole game. Within five or six minutes of time the Borderers secured their first goal. The ball was kicked from the wing straight in front of the goal, where it was clearly driven through by one of the forwards. Immediately after this there was a sharp scrimmage in front of the Argyll's goal. The ball was driven back and one of the Borderers kicked it straight into a mass of players. The goal-keeper failed to stop it, and thus the 25th scored their second goal. Their victory was practically assured by this, though the 23rd were playing up splendidly. They could not, however, resist another determined attack and just on the point of time the borderders got another goal, thus winning by three to love. They have thus won two years in succession and should they score a third win next year they will become absolute possessors of the prize, a silver football, presented by Sir Mortimer Durand who founded the tournament.

Lady Lansdowne distributed the prizes to the winners, Lord Roberts making a short speech congratulating them on their success. Rounds of cheers were then given for both teams, for Lady Lansdowne, the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Roberts, and Sir Mortimer Durand.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.

THE following interesting letter on the subject of chloroform administration and its effects has been addressed by Dr. Lawrie, of Hyderabad, to Dr. Hobart A. Hare, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., a well-known American specialist :—

In reply to yours of the 9th ultimo, I beg to note a few points in regard to the present position of the chloroform question which may be of interest to you in commencing your independent chloroform research on behalf of the Hyderabad Commission.

My students administer chloroform with perfect safety in all cases which are fit for an operation. The principles on which our practice is based are that the heart is never affected by chloroform except by overdosing; and that safety, or the avoidance of overdosing, is guaranteed by regular breathing. It is not necessary to add that the administration must not be pushed beyond full anæsthesia, because, if it is, the essential condition, which is normal respiration, cannot be maintained. It stands to reason that if these principles are unassailable they must be founded on sound physiology, and experiments on animals must accord with them. We are satisfied that the Hyderabad Commission's experiments not only do accord with them, but entirely confirm our clinical experience. Our opponents assert that this is incorrect: they allow that our clinical teaching is right, but not on the grounds put forward by the Commission.

Dr. Gaskell believes that the lowering of the blood pressure by chloroform is due to weakening of the heart, and is therefore dangerous, and that this action of chloroform is shown in the tracings of the Hyderabad Commission's experiments. The contention of the Hyderabad Commission is that the fall of the blood pressure under chloroform is, in itself, harmless and is due to vasomotor narcosis. Gaskell says our clinical teaching is correct, but will never be accepted as long as we insist on what is not true, viz., that chloroform does not directly affect the heart. Our reply is:—"Why, in order to get our teaching believed in, should we first of all adopt a theory which is altogether opposed to it?" Gaskell further says:—"The true physiology on which your teaching is founded is that chloroform does affect the heart directly; but you never produce this action because you take good care not to give the concentrated vapour." This is not so. Our only fear of the concentrated vapour is that it may interfere with the breathing, and to lead to asphyxia, gasping and overdosing. If the breathing is regular we do not care how concentrated the chloroform is.

In support of this statement a record is quoted from the case-book of the Afzul Gunj Hospital :—

"In this case the patient, a child, began to cry loudly and continuously the moment it was placed on the operation table. The breathing was thus regular, and the chloroformist was told to keep the saturated cap close over the mouth and nose in order to prove to the clinical class that it does not matter how concentrated the chloroform is if the respiration is not irregular. Deep anæsthesia was produced in 47 seconds."

The experiments of the Hyderabad Commission explain precisely and clearly the reason why the administration of chloroform on Syme's principles is free from risk. It is not pretended that these experiments demonstrate exhaustively all the causes of the fall of the blood pressure under chloroform, but they prove that the fall of pressure from the direct effect of chloroform is harmless. This could not be the case if it were due to weakening of the heart, and it is in all probability entirely accounted for by vasomotor narcosis. When the respiration is failing, or stops, from overdosing, the fall is increased by, and becomes dangerous in proportion to, the consequent interference with the action and nutrition of the heart. The action of the heart may be injuriously affected at any time during the inhalation of chloroform by abnormal or regular respiration. Moreover the vagus nerve may be brought into play and stop the heart and cause sudden falls of the blood pressure. These sudden falls are not of themselves dangerous, but they are warnings of asphyxia, or of overdosing, or of both combined. They can never take place clinically if the respiration is properly attended to.

The whole controversy on chloroform turns on one point. Is the fall of blood pressure under chloroform harmless as we say it is, or dangerous as is asserted by our opponents?

In the present state of our knowledge three main factors are concerned in the lowering of the blood pressure shown in the tracings of the Hyderabad Commission :—

(1) Narcosis of the vasomotor centre or centres: due to the direct action of chloroform. This is harmless and does not appreciably affect the pulse.

(2) Stimulation of the vagus: due to the indirect action of chloroform. This is also harmless, but is a sign of dangerous administration and stops the pulse temporarily.

(3) Weakening of the heart, from narcosis of the respiratory centre and failure of the respiratory function: due to the indirect action of chloroform as regards the heart, the direct action as regards the respiratory centre. This is excessively dangerous, and if the respiratory function is not restored proves fatal. This weakens and permanently stops the pulse. Clinically, lowering of the blood pressure is inseparable from the effective inhalation of chloroform, but the falls of pressure due to stimulation of the vagus and weakening of the heart ought never to occur. If they do they are signs of improper administration or overdosing.

Our principles form the true guide to the only safe method of chloroform administration, which consists in the concentration of the chloroformist's attention on the respiration alone throughout the entire inhalation. The "direct heart" theory leads to attention to the pulse at the expense of the respiration, and has undeniably resulted in a certain percentage of deaths under chloroform, over and above those which are liable to occur from mere accident or carelessness under any system of administration.

It remains for scientists to demonstrate that these principles are physiologically accurate, by experiments which will confirm and amplify the research of the Hyderabad Commission. Unless the clinical and the experimental aspects of physiology are at variance, which is obviously impossible, it must be practicable to verify our clinical experience by physiological experiment.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Sept. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J H Webster, B
Mr G Thompson, B
Mr F W Thellusson, B
Col A G Ross, CB, ISC
Col F D M Brown, V C, ISC
Col F W Major, ISC
Capt W M Ellis, R E
Capt J R C Colvin, ISC
Capt H M Jackson, RE
Lt W C S Prince, ISC
Lt T C Plowden, ISC
Lt A C Hickley, ISC
Surg-Lt-Col E Palmer, B
Surg-Major H W Hill, B
Surg-Capt I M Cadell, B
Surg-Capt F P Maynard, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F E Pargiter, B C S, furlough to March 31, 1893
Mr J Dixon, B, 6 mos.
Mr F W Court, B, 4 mos.
Mr H A Reily, B, 6 mos.
Mr H Slade, B, 6 days
Mr T G Acres, B, 1 week
Mr R B Yates, B, 10 days
Mr C G Spencer, M, 7 days
Mr H F Beale, Bo, 1 mo.
Col James Cook, ISC, 5 mos.
Col E N Peters, RE, 1 wk
Lt-Col R Bartholomew, B Cav, 6 mos.
Capt A E S Searle, ISC, 3 mos.
Capt F G Atkinson, ISC, 2 mos.
Capt H R Brander, ISC, until Feb 1, 1893.
Lt R V Davidson, ISC, 6 mos.
Lt H L Fleming, ISC, 6 mos.
Lt L A Forbes, ISC, until April 2, 1893
Surg-Lt-Col F H Blenkinsop, M, 14 days

GRANTED PERMISSION TO RETURN.

Mr H W Mackie, BCS
Mr C J Connell, BCS
Mr F H Barrow, BCS
Mr J L Herald, BCS
Mr T G Acres, B
Mr H F Smallman, B
Mr H A Heath, B
Mr H Slade, B
Mr F T Rayner, B
Mr E T Faulkner, B
Mr H W Gibson, B
Mr F F Collingwood, B
Mr R B Yates, B
Mr M C Gibb, Bo CS
Mr H Couldrey, Bo
Mr F W M Butler, Bo
Mr E F Dawson, Bo
Col T Walker, RA
Lieut-Col G F Boughey, RE
Lieut-Col L T Bishop, ISC
Lieut-Col P W Smith, B Inf
Major R E R Reilly, ISC
Major W B Ferris, ISC
Capt J Lamb, ISC
Capt D S Lewis, ISC
Capt E W Codrington, ISC
Capt C G F Edwards, BSC
Capt C Davies, ISC
Lieut R C Bell, ISC
Lieut W A Fraser, ISC
Lieut R E Foley, ISC
Lieut H J M Marshall, ISC
Lieut E H Bernard, ISC
Surg-Lieut-Col F H Blenkinsop, M
Surg-Capt F Wyville-Thomson, B
Surg-Capt J T Daly, B

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HONOUR AND GLORY MATCH.

WE give below the principal scores made in this match on September 15 :—

1	1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Ranikhet	869
2	2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, Allahabad	846
3	2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, Simla	847
4	7th Bombay Infantry, Kalpur	830
5	2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, Mian Mir	855
6	Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, Poona	835
7	1st Team, 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, Bandikui	832
8	Corps of Guides, Mardan	830
9	9th Bombay Infantry, Mhow	827
10	1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Quetta	824
11	4th Bombay Infantry, Quetta	811
12	2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles, Dharmsala	809
13	19th Bombay Infantry, Mhow	809
14	East Indian Railway Volunteers, Tundla	799
15	Station Team, Lucknow	798
16	Head-Quarters, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, Jhansi	797
	1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, Poona	797
18	3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Jullundur	789
19	25th Punjab Infantry, Sialkot	785
	24th Bengal Infantry, Benares	787
20	23rd Bombay Infantry, Rajkot	787
	Station Team, Dehra Dun	787
	Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Calcutta	787
24	5th Lancers, Meerut	785
	1st Sikh Infantry, Dera Ghazi Khan	785
26	1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, Meerut	782
27	2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, Sialkot	781
28	2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, Mhow	780
29	30th Punjab Infantry,

THE SILVER QUESTION.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO AN IMPORTANT DISCUSSION—PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

MR. J. BARR ROBERTSON, who recently wrote addressed letters on the above subject sends the following to the *Financial News*:—

Notwithstanding the present excitement in India and in this country, it is not likely that any hasty step will be taken in regard to the Indian currency. We may rest perfectly assured that there are serious objections against any change, as well as against maintaining the present state of things, and so we must make up our minds that be it change or no change, after careful and impartial consideration, it will be in any case a choice of evils. The present system is eminently advantageous to the holders of securities payable in gold in every country in the world; but for nearly twenty years it has been marked by a very great fall in the average prices of commodities, bringing great injury to those who are interested in these prices as producers or merchants. We may call the present an equilibrium of undue advantage on the one hand and of undue injury on the other; but any change whatever must disturb the present relation between the various interests.

The Indian Currency Association, which is extending its members and its influence throughout India with phenomenal rapidity, has placed the adoption of bi-metallism in the forefront of its objects; but fearing that the British Government will refuse to sanction it, they have put forward as their next proposal that the Indian mints should be closed and the rupee currency be no further increased until, by limitation of the number of rupees in circulation, the gold value of the rupee shall be increased to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d., or whatever figure may be desired. Mr. Mackay (the chairman of the association) prefers 1s. 8d. as the future fixed price of the rupee. He gives his opinion that the rupee will rise in its gold price to 1s. 6d. within a very few months, owing to the absence of silver competition with Council drafts, and thus he thinks that the closing of the mints will be a rapid and complete remedy for the existing state of things. Others do not feel so sanguine of such a rapid result, and, further, are inclined to regard the falling off that will take place in Council drafts as the consequence, and not as the cause, of the advance that will doubtless take place in the gold price of the rupee. The India Council at home will still require its full amount of sterling, and it will only diminish its rupee drafts when it finds that, owing to the higher gold value of the rupee, fewer rupees will yield the former amount of sterling. But the real cause will be the one that was clearly shown in the United States from the close of the Civil War till 1879, when specie payments were resumed at par, and the one for which we are now waiting in Argentina—namely, the diminution in quantity of money in circulation, so as to increase its gold value to the desired point. The effect of the closing of the Indian mints would be to stop further additions to the rupee currency and the process of contraction would gradually make the rupee scarcer, and thus raise its gold value and its purchasing power over Indian and English commodities as well. The rupee, which to-day is worth, let us say, 1s. 3d., is to be raised by contraction of the currency until it is worth 1s. 8d., if Mr. Mackay's suggestion be carried out. In accomplishing this, rupee prices of Indian produce will decline about 25 per cent., because it is very evident that English gold prices will not be affected by a local change in silver currency valuation in India, any more than prices in New York or Paris. If, then, a shipment be made from India worth £1,000 in London, with the rupee at 1s. 3d., the Indian producer will get his present price; but if the rupee be raised to 1s. 8d. it is evident the £1,000 will yield 25 per cent. fewer rupees, and Indian prices must fall accordingly. As we said at the outset, any change must be a choice of evils; and thus it becomes a very difficult question to decide what system would be best, though that is no reason for shrinking back from an ultimate decision.

This proposal of the closing of the Indian mints was strenuously urged in a series of publications by the late Colonel J. T. Smith, in 1877 to 1879. As he had been chief of the mint in Calcutta, some of the papers were prepared for the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India. About that time the rupee had fallen to 1s. 8d., and Colonel Smith's proposal was to close the mints and raise the rupee to 2s. His theory was that, as the rupee was unchanged in purchasing power in India, it ought still to be exchangeable for 2s., and, as the mountain refused to come to Mahomet, Mahomet solved the difficulty by going to the mountain—as the 2s. had come down to 1s. 8d., and showed no signs of going back, the 1s. 8d. must be put back to 2s. In the Indian debate on May 23, 1879, Mr. Robert Lowe argued earnestly in favour of this proposal, and recommended Ricardo's plan, not of a gold currency, but of a gold standard at 2s. the rupee, with gold bars for export. In the "Fortnightly Review" for July, 1879, he enforced his views in "A simple way out of the Indian difficulty," and Colonel (now Sir George) Chesney and one of the Indian representatives appointed to the forthcoming Monetary Conference also urged Colonel Smith's plan in the *Nineteenth Century* for January, 1879. But they were all perfectly persuaded that in raising the rupee to 2s. they were merely proposing to restore the former state of things, and that it could be done without any injury. Strange as it may seem, they overlooked the fact that gold was, with the rupee at 1s. 8d., selling at more than 15 per cent. premium in rupees in India, as compared to what it was when the rupee was at 1s. 11d. or 2s., and gold had a correspondingly increased purchasing power in every country in the world. They assumed that Indian prices would remain the same with the rupee at 2s. as they had been with the rupee at 1s. 8d. In the present dilemma, the most casual observer must see that if London prices are to remain the same, and the rupee exchange is to be raised from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d., the Indian producer must submit to a fall of 25 per cent. in the rupee prices of his products. The stern facts will admit of no other solution, and this is the most important consequence that must accompany the change. The Indian Government would, on the other hand, benefit in so far that its gold obligations would be paid with 25 per cent. fewer rupees than at present, and it is for the Indian Government, the British residents, and the Indian people to decide whether they are prepared to submit to such a change.

It is believed that India can thus, by a contraction of its currency, establish a gold standard in India at 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d., if sufficient time be allowed. It seems highly probable, also, that this can be done, after the desired value of the rupee has been reached, by a coined gold currency, with token rupees full legal tender, as in France, or only for a limited amount, as with us; or it can be done by having a stock of gold bars that can only be demanded for export on Ricardo's plan, or the gold standard can be established without any gold, and merely by so regulating the quantity of the rupee currency that the rupee will be kept as close as possible to the fixed gold price. If the Indian Government can, by suspending the coinage of the rupee, bring its value up to 1s. 8d., they will easily find the means of keeping it there, by coining rupees and putting them in circulation when the rupee tends to go above the fixed price, and by withdrawing rupees or paper money for a time if there be a downward tendency. But while the object seems to be quite practicable, when accomplished it is doubtful if the drawbacks will not be greater than the advantages. It will reduce Indian prices, seriously lessen the incomes of producers and manufacturers, as stated in rupees, and place India on a standard of currency in which it will be alone in the world. It will widen further the already wide gap between gold and silver, as silver in the open markets of the world will fall to a still lower gold price than at present; and it will thus create a divergence between its currency and the silver of the Straits, Mauritius, China, Japan, and other silver money countries, and have a continually fluctuating rate of exchange with them, as it now has with the gold countries. It will have gained some advantages but it will have created a new series of difficulties. It will be neither a silver currency country nor a gold currency country nor yet a bi-metallic country. It will not be safely and soundly on any or the standard currencies of the world and it will have to make great sacrifices, with the result of landing itself in a complete state of monetary isolation.

Yet, notwithstanding the drawbacks, it is for India to choose its course. It is, however, wise for it to place the plan of international money action in the foreground. If one fixed system for all the gold and silver countries could be adopted, it would be an enormous benefit to the world to have everywhere a fixed par. of exchange with limited variations. It would abolish the monetary line of demarcation between gold countries and silver countries; it would settle this great question of monetary separation by a union that, in all probability would only die out with the ultimate exhaustion of the gold and silver mines of the world; and towards such a solution it must not be forgotten that western nations have important interests that would benefit by such a course. France, the United States, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Austria have enormous quantities of silver passing as gold, and, with the production of gold falling off rather than otherwise, it is of the utmost importance to the world that the gold currencies shall not be further contracted by the elimination of silver. It is doubtful if there is enough of both gold and silver being produced in the world to keep both gold and silver currencies from contracting, and so it seems of overwhelming importance that both metals should be utilised in the most convenient form; so, for the present, India will act wisely in awaiting the issue of the conference. It will be infinitely better for it, if it can, to enter the monetary union of the nations than to commit itself to a policy of inauspicious isolation.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the time of the Tunisian expedition, has (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* tells us) been interviewed by a representative of the *Presse*. The ex-Minister in reply to questions, said:—

The evacuation of Egypt is absolutely impossible. The Suez Canal belongs to the whole world. Europe has the right to ensure free navigation through it, and with that object in view to exercise a certain supervision over its banks. Were Egypt to be abandoned to herself, the protection of these banks would be problematical. . . . . To all the French demands England has the right to reply that during the last ten years she has, unaided, protected the liberty of the Canal and secured order and prosperity in Egypt. She, and she alone, has the right to attribute to herself the honour of having brought about the rise in Egyptian stocks, of having redeemed a portion of the Egyptian debt, &c. All these improvements end by constituting a vested interest. . . . . The true solution of the Egyptian Question would be for England—who is prudent and wise, much more so than we—to take the initiative of an understanding with the Powers. I have always been convinced that the English have not the ambition to annex Egypt. India is quite sufficient for them. To prove their disinterestedness they would have but to offer to confide the surveillance of Egypt to a sort of European garrison. But an understanding, very difficult to establish between men, is still more so between nations. I, therefore, do not believe that England will, for a long time at least, be able to recall her troops of occupation. I repeat to you evacuation at the present moment would be the decapitation of civilization in Egypt. It is so much the worse for our national *amour propre*, but during the last ten years the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in France have committed every conceivable blunder. M. de Freycinet will be answerable before God, before history, for the deplorable situation of France in Egypt.

Questioned as to whether Mr. Gladstone could not, in response to appeals from the Porte, withdraw all or some of the English troops now in Egypt, M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire said:—"I do not think so. It would in my opinion be very bad policy; it would be a great error; but to tell you the truth I should not be astonished if he committed it. When a man ends by being the leader of the Liberal party, after having commenced his parliamentary career in the ranks of the ultra Conservatives, anything is possible."

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphed on Sept. 14 that he had seen a privately printed manifesto drawn up by the Egyptian Liberation League, and addressed to Mr. Gladstone, in which a demand is made for the conferment upon Egypt of representative institutions, the neutralisation of the country, the abolition of the army, the abrogation of the Capitulations, and other concessions. The author of the manifesto is believed to be an Arabist sympathiser who had been thrice expelled, and has no serious following.

COLUMBUS CELEBRATION AT GENOA: FRANCO-ITALIAN OVERTURES.

On the morning of Sept. 9 King Humbert and Queen Margherita, accompanied by the Royal Princes and the Ministers, visited the Columbus Exhibition at Genoa, and were much interested in the Patagonia village. The chief event of the day was the formal reception by the King of Admiral Rieunier, the commander of the French squadron, who conveyed a letter to His Majesty from President Carnot. On arrival at the palace the Admiral, who was received with full honours, said:—

Sir, the President of the Republic has been pleased to do me the the honour of appointing me to pay my respects in his name to your Majesty, and to convey his wishes for your Majesty's well-being and that of the Royal Family. In transmitting to your Majesty the President's letter, I beg your Majesty at the same time to accept the expression of my respectful homage.

The Admiral then handed the King M. Carnot's letter, in which the President expressed his wishes for the happiness of the Royal Family and the prosperity of Italy. In reply King Humbert said:—

The greetings and good wishes which the President of the French Republic has been pleased to charge you to convey to me are highly appreciated by me and by my people. Your Government, in entrusting you with this mission on so solemn an occasion, affords us a testimony of a friendship which is dear to us, and which corresponds with our sentiments of deep sympathy for France. The selection of yourself for this mission is especially pleasing, and I am happy to express to you my deep gratification.

The King then presented the Admiral to the assembled Princes and Ministers, and while the French representative was being introduced to the members of the Royal Household His Majesty successively addressed a few cordial words to the French officers. Admiral Rieunier subsequently presented his respects to Queen Margherita, with whom he conversed for ten minutes. Both on going to and returning from the Palace the French officers were loudly cheered by the assembled crowds, and cries of "Vive la France" were repeatedly raised.

The fêtes in honour of Columbus continued on Sept. 10. The King and Queen gave several further receptions and attended State banquets. During the day an historic procession, illustrating the return of Columbus from the New World, passed through the streets of the city. Decorations were conferred on the officers commanding the naval squadrons taking part in the celebrations.

On Sept. 12 King Humbert and the Royal Princes visited the various squadrons in the harbour, which were all decked with flags. The Royal party paid a long visit to the British ironclad Sanspareil, the crew of which went through various drills and subsequently marched past the Royal visitors. The King congratulated Capt. Wilson on the smartness and efficiency of his crew. The Queen inspected many of the public institutions of the city, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm.

On Sept. 13 King Humbert was present at the launch of a large steamer, named in his honour the Umberto. In the evening His Majesty with the Queen of Italy, was entertained at a fete on board the French ironclad Formidable.

In political and Government circles in St. Petersburg the reception accorded to the French squadron at Genoa has created a very favourable impression, but in the Russian Press opinions on the subject are divided.

The Paris *Soleil* says the impression prevails that the present exchange of compliments will result, it not in a change of policy, at least in a relaxtion of the tension between France and Italy.

Senor Emilio Castelar (the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* says) is giving the finishing touches to the Spanish edition of his book on Columbus, which he intends to publish at his own risk and expense early in October. He will then deliver a series of lectures on Columbus at Granada, Huelva, La Rabida, and Cadiz. He will conclude the series with a curious political speech at Seville. In this speech he will announce his intention to devote the last stage of his life to a campaign in favour of general disarmament as being the essential aspiration and expression of the aims of the democracy in modern society. Senor Castelar has received warm letters of encouragement from eminent statesmen in many countries of Europe, and among them one from Mr. Gladstone, which he will read at Seville. He proposes to show also that militarism and purposeless naval and military expenditure have been the curse of Spanish home politics and the real cause of her present increasing financial difficulties.

FOR fifteen years an old man had been employed to sweep every day the courtyard of the quadrangle overlooked by the windows in the Queen's private suite of rooms at Windsor Castle. One morning when Her Majesty was at the Castle she missed the old man, or rather noticed that a new hand was wielding his broom. Thinking the poor old fellow was ill, Her Majesty inquired for him. She learned that he had been tipsy and was dismissed on the spot. The Queen at once gave orders for him to be reinstated. She decided that the punishment was too severe for one offence, and that the culprit after so many years' service was at least entitled to another chance.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, a thing him to attend to his duties [illegible] day [illegible] with renewed vigour and [illegible]. 3

MADON, SONS, & Co., F[illegible] AY

THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

MAJOR WINGATE, R.A., ON THE SOUDAN.

In the Egyptian and African section on Sept. 8, Maj. Wingate R. A., contributed a paper setting forth in terribly graphic detail the horrors of the Mahdi rule in the Soudan. The Mahdi movement had resulted under the guise of religion in completely overthrowing the recognised Government authority in that vast country substituting for it the basest tyranny and oppression in which the new religion still played a subordinate part and was daily waning before the terribly realistic rule of a barbaric power utterly opposed to all recognised law and forms of government. Before the Mahdi died many of his followers were tiring of the constant movement consequent on his propaganda. Their ordinary social and domestic life had been abandoned, cultivation had been neglected, and not a few began to wish for a return to their former modes of life. Father Ohrwalder, one of the European prisoners at Khartoum, estimated that upwards of three-fourths of the population of the Soudan had been destroyed by war, disease, and famine. In the midst of all this want and desolation, the Khalifa's own tribe—the Baggara—were not allowed to suffer. The piteous appeals of the once-powerful tribes of the Soudan to be freed from their present bondage were proof enough and more of their present misery and degradation.

ETHNOGRAPHY IN NORTHERN INDIA.

In the Semitic section, Mr. William Crooke, Bengal C. S., read a paper on scientific ethnography in Northern India. He said at the desire of the supreme Government, the government of the North-West Provinces of whom he was a delegate had decided to start an ethnographical board with himself as general director to initiate a series of inquiries similar to those in progress in Bengal under the supervision of Mr. Risley. The board already undertaken the classification of the castes according to their habitat and had selected a staff of inquirers throughout the province to whom a series of questions had been issued. These would ultimately form the basis of an ethnographical handbook for the province. He pleaded for the sympathy and support of the Congress in the survey now in progress.

INDIAN AND SASANIAN ARCHITECTURE.

In the Persian section, Mr. W. Simpson read a paper on Indian architecture and its connection with Sasanian architecture, held that the latter was introduced into India by the Mahommedans and became the basis of the designs for the magnificent temples at Delhi and Agra.

THE RIG VEDA.

Prof. Max Muller, the President, presented the Congress with a new edition of the Rig Veda, which has been published at the expense of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, to whom a cordial vote of thanks was passed.

The subjects discussed on Sept. 9, in addition to the foregoing, included the sacred trees and cone fruit of the Assyrian monument, a new version of the story of creation lately found on a Babylonian tablet, and the recent excavations at Persepolis. Prof. Beussen read a paper on "Indian Philosophy," showing its development from the Rig Veda to the present day. Mr. Stuart Glennie read a paper on "The Origins of Civilisation," in which he contended that the dominant race of Babylon was white.

VISITS TO OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

On Sept. 10, the delegates divided themselves into two parties, one of which paid a visit to Oxford University and the other to the sister University of Cambridge. At both places they were hospitably entertained by the authorities, and were shown everything of interest that the venerable buildings contained.

THE CLOSING MEETING.

At the closing meeting on September 12, the special committee reported it had been decided to accept an invitation to hold the next Congress in Geneva in 1894, on the express condition that it should be distinctly recognised as the tenth, and having no connection with any other body. (Applause.) It was decided that after the next meeting, the Congress should meet only once in three years. A letter was read from the Duke of Connaught, expressing regret at not having been able to attend, especially as, having lived some years in India, he was deeply interested in Oriental matters. Telegrams of congratulation were also read from the Duke of York, the King of Sweden, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, and the Archduke Rainer of Austria. It was resolved to ask the Government to subsidise the study of modern Arabic; and the Congress determined to form a collection of Oriental folk-lore, and to investigate the manners, customs, and language of the native tribes of New Guinea (it being resolved that Sir W. Macgregor be asked to conduct the last mentioned inquiry). The President brought before the Congress a suggestion made by Lord Reay, that an International Institute of Orientalists should be formed consisting of representatives of various nationalities, to take general charge of matters in which Orientalists are interested. A committee was appointed, with Prof. Max Muller as president to deal with the subject. The Sheik Mohammed Rashid who represented the Khedive presented copies of an Arabic poem written by himself and recited the verses in the original language. The sheik wore a flowing robe of rich purple silk braided with gold and a white turban trimmed with cloth of gold. Replying to the customary general votes of thanks, Prof. Max Muller, the President, declared that Congress had been an unequivocal success and one which had distinctly advanced the cause of Oriental learning. In the evening a banquet took place at the Hotel Metropole over which Sir M. E. Grant Duff presided.

THE SANITARY CONGRESS AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Thirteenth Congress of the Sanitary Association was opened at Portsmouth on Sept. 12. Sir C. Cameron in his inaugural address, referred to the sanitary legislation passed during the present reign. There was, he said, no more convincing evidence that this was the age of sanitation than the fact that the books on the subject published in the Victorian era would furnish a large library while those of older date would hardly cover a single bookshelf. He was not very apprehensive that the epidemic which now raged in southern Russia, a country in which it has already appeared seventeen times, would extend to Great Britain. Sanitary legislation should be mandatory, not permissive. The exercise of the powers vested in the local authorities had resulted in the expenditure of an enormous sum of money, but there had been a good return in the form of lessened sickness and reduced mortality.

On Sept. 13, in the section on Naval and Military Hygiene, the burning of all polluting matter in the Indian cantonments was advocated as a means of improving the health of the British soldier. Dr. Stevenson, professor of surgery at Netley Military Hospital, dealt with the subject of wounds by modern arms, concluding that while there would in future be more recoveries, there would be a greater number killed at once. Professor Kelly, presiding over the Medical Officers of Health, advocated a quinquennial census. The sanitary inspectors passed resolutions in favour of free hygienic lectures throughout the country, so that people might learn how to guard against infectious diseases. An interesting discussion took place in the Domestic Hygiene (Ladies) Conference, where seven papers were read, all recommending the instruction of women and girls in the principles of hygiene. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, when Sir T. Crawford, the president, delivered an address on "English Homes."

On Sept. 14, Dr. Notter, Professor of Hygiene at Netley, took the chair, and dwelling on the danger of cholera in England, warned sanitary authorities to look to crowded areas, or surely there would be a deadly reckoning. After a discussion on consumption, of which milk, tuberculous meat, and impure air were all said to be causes, a resolution recommending the abolition of ordinary slaughter houses in towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants, and the substitution of public abbatoirs was agreed to. It was also resolved that vaccination ought to be transferred from the control of the guardians to that of the sanitary authorities, with medical officers of health as the agents.

MR. FINLAY, Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, takes leave from about November 7th to January 25th. Mr. Stephen Jacob, Comptroller-General, will officiate for him. Mr. Logan, who is now Actiag as Comptroller-General, proceeds on long furlough on Mr. Jacob's reverting to his substantive appointment at the conclusion of Mr. Finlay's leave.

THE Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces and Oudh has hitherto been without a Council Hall. At Allahabad the Council has usually met in the library of the Thornhill-Mayne Memorial, and at Lucknow in the Chutter Munzil. It will, however, probably be deemed fitting to support the dignity of the new constitution the Council is to receive under the amended statute, with a tabernacle all its own. In that event the Thornhill-Mayne Memorial at Allahabad will probably be extended so as to complete the quadrangle of the original design, which, up to the present, has never been fully carried out.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to be read upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

MUCH suffering is still being experienced in many parts of Europe, but generally the reports show that with the cold weather the number of cholera patients is steadily decreasing. The British Islands still remain free from the disease in its deadly form

GERMANY.

In the House of Burgesses at Hamburg on Sept. 14th an urgent motion from the Senate was brought forward asking for a State grant in aid of the sufferers from the epidemic. The total number of cases at Hamburg from the beginning of the epidemic till Sept. 10 is officially declared to have been 13,238, and the number of deaths 5805, this being equivalent to 26·7 cases and 9·1 deaths per 1000. The epidemic is now reported to be steadily decreasing, the cases and deaths on Sept. 11 were 204 and 110 respectively; Sept. 12: 237 and 97; Sept. 13: 198 and 96. Quite 15000 of the inhabitants of Hamburg are described as destitute. From other parts of Germany the reports show no alarming spread of the disease. It appears that the cholera epidemic was imported into Hamburg by some coolies employed on board four ships which arrived from the Black Sea early in August.

FRANCE.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the returns from Paris and Havre. The epidemic is, however, raging violently at Brionne, in the Department of the Eure. Action has been taken by the authorities to prevent alien pauper immigration.

RUSSIA.

In consequence of the decrease of cholera, the Minister of the Interior has discontinued the despatch of doctors to the infected districts, and only weekly instead of daily bulletins will now be issued. In some of the provinces, however, the epidemic is still very prevalent, particularly in Voronesh, Kazan, Samara, Saratoff, the Don Territory, and Orenburg, the number of cases daily in each of these governments averaging from 300 to 600, and the deaths from 100 to 300. In the Caucasus about 1550 cases and 750 deaths occur daily. At St. Petersburg, on Sept. 13, there were 61 cases and 15 deaths, while 54 patients recovered. It is calculated that the epidemic had up to the end of August carried off over 128,000 people in Russia.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES AT NEW YORK.

It was announced in New York on September 11th that the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, with thirteen cottages and 125 acres of land attached, had been purchased by the State authorities for the accommodation of healthy passengers while under observation. Hereupon the residents raised a very considerable outcry of indignation, and on September 12th an extraordinary state of things reported from New Yorkin regard to the unhappy cabin passengers by the Normannia. The boat which Mr. P. Morgan had provided for their accommodation (the Stonington) proved unseaworthy, and they were removed to the Cepheus. As this steamer approached Fire Island the local pilots refused to conduct her through the channel, and the passengers had to pass the night with little or no shelter, and insufficient food and clothing, returning to the Normannia in a small boat which had no accommodation. Three hundred armed residents upon the island threatened to resist by force the landing of the passengers, and to burn the hotel which had been purchased for them. Repeated attempts were made to induce the "baymen" of the island to allow the passengers to land, but to no purpose; and an appeal that the women and children might be allowed to go ashore for the night was refused, as was also a request for food and blankets, although the people of the island were assured that there was not a single case of cholera on the Cepheus. On Sept. 13, however, the injunction obtained from Judge Barnard on Sept. 12 was annulled, and the passengers were landed. Meantime the Governor of the State called out the troops for service on Fire Island if necessary.

Much excitement was caused by the arrival at New York on Sept. 9 of the Hamburg-American Company's steamer Scandia with a large number of cholera cases on board. During the voyage from Europe the disease raged with terrible results, thirty-two passengers, of whom twenty-nine (mostly Russian Jews) were steerage, having died. Since the vessel's arrival there have been several more deaths. On the Normannia sickness prevails in the steerage. The Hamburg steamer Wieland arrived on Sept. 9 flying a yellow flag. Two deaths, attributed to the rigours of the quarantine, have occurred on the Guion steamer Wyoming.

It is reported in New York on Sept. 14 that five deaths in the city during the past week were due to genuine Asiatic cholera. The release of the Normannia's and the Wyoming's passengers from quarantine is regarded as imminent.

THE CHOLERA SUBSIDING.

Continental reports continue to show marked improvement, but it is evident that although less severe than a week or two ago, the disease is by no means stamped out. Stringent precautions are still being enforced throughout Europe.

According to the Local Government authorities, Great Britain has been quite free from the disease for the last six days.

The Hamburg House of Burgesses has voted the sum of £50,000 asked for by the Senate, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the sanitary condition of the city.

The French railway companies have been notified that all luggage entering Switzerland from France must be fumigated at the expense of the sender.

The news from New York in respect to the cholera is reassuring. The Health Officer of Montreal is reported to have determined to place in quarantine all trains from the States arriving in that city.

A telegram from Panama reports that the Royal mail steamer Atrato, after calling at Aspinwall, proceeded along the South American coast, and when off a small town in the Republic of Colombia, she was fired upon three times, as a warning to keep off. Thereupon, the Atrato returned to Aspinwalla.

A Lloyd's telegram from Port Said states.—The sanitary authorities at Suez state that they will apply regulations against cholera to all arrivals from Kurrachee.

PROF. VAMBERY AND THE UZBEG RISING.

IN a letter to the *Times* of Sept. 10 (dated Budapest, Aug. 31) Prof. Vambery writes:—In spite of the contradictory rumours which have reached us lately concerning the state of affairs in Afghan Turkestan, there is no doubt that the rule of Abdurrahman Khan has been rudely shaken in the northern portion of his dominion, and there are events in preparation which may cause us a most disagreeable surprise. Having referred to the "great mistake committed seven years ago in delimitating the Russo-Afghan frontier from Puli Khatum to Bosaga on the Oxus without leaving an English officer on the spot, or near it," Prof. Vambery after referring to the severity with which Abdurrahman has ruled, continues. I see Indian papers are quite surprised on finding the Uzbegs, whom they believed to be the most faithful and reliable subjects of Abdurrahman, in open rebellion against the Afghan rule. But this is not at all astonishing. There may have been a few members of that race who served as life guards to the Emir, but the whole tribe was always inimical to the Afghans. . . . How far this rising of the Uzbegs is connected with the revolt of the Hazaras we can only guess by inference, but the fact is that nearly all the non-Afghan subjects of the Emir show more or less discontent, and even the Kizilbashes and Tadjiks are secretly joining the rebels. The danger arising from the latter is not very imminent, but much more grave is the situation created by the former, for should the efforts of the Emir to quell the rebellion of the Hazaras prove unsuccessful, the Uzbegs, encouraged by Russia through the agents of Ishak Khan, would give most serious trouble, and, whilst engaging the forces of Abdurrahman in Afghan Turkestan, Russia will have the best opportunity to bring her plans in the petty Khanates of Roshan, Shignan, and also in Badakshan to full maturity, and the anxiously guarded peace and order in the Afghan country would be entirely annihilated. There is cause for apprehension that Russia has duly undermined the territory from the left bank of the Oxus to the Hindu Kush in the interest of the ethnographical frontier, which she claimed long ago, in the place of the present geographical one. Her plan of uniting all the Turks on the left bank of the Oxus with those of the right bank will be easily carried out, but it will entail the utter collapse of Afghanistan and will bring her much nearer and much sooner to the frontiers of India than is generally expected.

THERE was a full parade of all the troops in the Secunderabad Command on Wednesday morning to witness the presentation of the insignia of the Distinguished Service Order by General East to Surgeon-Captain G. E. Hale, Medical Staff, for distinguished service in the field at Wunto, Upper Burma. After the ceremony the troops marched past, Surg.-Capt. Hale taking up a position on the right of the General at the saluting point.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND RADICAL LEGISLATION.

MR. LABOUCHERE has sent a letter from Cadenabbia to Mr. Frederick Corington, the chairman of the Northampton Liberal and Radical Association. We make the following extracts:—

My only merit—if merit there be—has been to endeavour to give practical effect to their views. To them, as to me, all inequalities based upon birth or privilege, whether political, religious, or social, are hateful. For generations legislation was a scheme to benefit certain classes at the expense of the community, and what were impudently termed the rights of the few were the wrongs of the many. Of late considerable progress has been made in amending this baneful condition of things. But we have only yet touched the verge of true democracy. Very much remains to be done in order to place our laws and institutions in harmony with the spirit of to-day. The last six years of Tory misrule have not been without their utility. The cold shade of Opposition has had a bracing effect alike on electors and elected. What was in 1880 the Liberal Party has now become the Radical Party, and our leaders have recognised that, if they want place, they must adopt our opinions. We are now masters in our own house. We have expelled from it most of those weak-kneed Whigs, who were a drag on democratic progress, and who were under the illusion that our party existed alone to secure to them large salaries for betraying when in office the principles that they professed when out of it. I trust that we shall always treat in the same fashion any who still remain who, if they venture to throw impediments in our onward march to our goal. Mr. Tonsley, one of the leading members of your association, and a valued personal friend, wrote to ask me, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government being made public, whether certain statements were correct that had appeared in the newspapers in regard to the action of the Sovereign in respect to myself. As I know on excellent authority that the reason why Mr. Gladstone had not submitted my name to Her Majesty as one of the "servants of the Crown" was that he had acquired a knowledge that this would be distasteful to the Queen, I replied in the affirmative. When interrogated by a constituent as to anything that concerns me politically I deem that I owe to him a reply, and a truthful reply. At first the correctness of my reply was questioned, but now, I think, that no one doubts that I had full justification for my assertion. That the Prime Minister should himself accept a responsibility which is not his is only proper if he regards this as the constitutional usage. But I am not one of Her Majesty's contitutional advisers, and I, therefore, gave a plain answer to a plain question, not being bound to accredit any such senile nonsense. I am no believer in constitutional fictions. With me facts are facts. According to my reading of the constitution, indeed, the doctrine that the Sovereign cannot err is based upon the theory that she always acts in accordance with the advice tendered to her by her official advisers. To saddle, therefore, the Prime Minister with responsibility when the Sovereign acts without his advice is to educe his high office to that of the whipping boy, who used in former days vicariously to be punished for the errors of Majesty. In the particular case which called forth your resolution, the personal disfavour of the Sovereign outweighed the deliberate intentions of the Prime Minister. Fortunately, the country suffered no ill, for it was easy to find many able as efficiently—indeed, more efficiently—to serve it in an executive capacity. But a precedent was established which might, under possible future circumstances, prove injurious to the public welfare, for it is obvious that if it be once established that a Prime Minister, whose views on some matters are not in accord with those entertained in Court circles, is not to be given a free hand in the formation of his Ministry, this might militate against the people's cause, to the detriment of my having not only voted time and against all royal grants submitted to Parliament during the last twelve years, but belled the cat by moving their rejection, might (whether this be the reason or not for Her Majesty's displeasure) lead some members to hesitate in following my example. These considerations, which are rather of a general than of a personal character, compelled me, in my sense of duty to a constituent, alone prompted my reply to Mr. Tonsley. I have never concealed an abstract preference for a Republic over a Monarchy. It may be due to some imperfection in myself as a faulty human instrument of thought that the solemn mummeries of a Court only excite in me amused contempt; that titles and Court changes which are involved in a Monarchy are to me the idlest of follies; and that I am without sympathy for that debasing snobbism which permeates the classes, and that is to a great extent due through no fault of the Monarch, to the existence of Monarchy. That Providence, who made me what I am, is responsible, not I. But I have always frankly and honestly accepted the monarchinal scheme of government, under which my lot has been cast, and I have limited myself to the endeavour to render it as little onerous to the taxpayer as possible. The country has just ejected from power Lord Salisbury and his crew of Liberal Tories and Tory Liberals. To the stalwart Radicalism of the masses the victory has been entirely due. The policy of the party now in the ascendant has been set forth in the Newcastle programme. You, I, and many other Radicals would have been far better pleased had that programme gone further in many particulars. We accepted it as our irreducible minimum, but with the full intention of treating it as a stepping-stone to a good deal more. We are, therefore, bound to stand by any Ministry, however composed, that is prepared to give immediate legislative effect to it. I have no reason to suppose that the present Ministry is indisposed to do this, but in politics good intentions count for nothing, and to judge by all previous experience, the sphere of the Treasury bench has a curiously dissolving effect on electoral pledges. What we have a right to demand of our leaders is action—energetic, determined, and democratic. If we can count on this, no Ministry will ever have had a more fervent supporter than I shall be of the present "servants of the Crown." In the Parliament of 1880 we had a Liberal Ministry, many of whose members are now again in office. They inaugurated, and I, with your full approval, opposed, coercion in Ireland and practical intervention in Egypt. They voted against Home Rule and for much wasteful expenditure of public moneys. I voted for the former, and against the latter. In most of these matters our leaders have now come over to our mode of thinking, and have realised the errors of their former ways. I trust, therefore, that we shall be in accord with the present Ministry in everything, and that, as they have attained power by Radical support, they will retain that support by being themselves Radicals in power. If (and I in no way anticipate that this will happen) they are not, I shall act as I did during the Parliament of 1880, for my creed is "measures not men." As the representative of Radicals, I hold no Ministry that is not Radical can expect Radical support. I need not tell you how strongly I am in favour of a large and generous measure of Home Rule. But there are other reforms which I regard as equally important, and they must not be thrown into the background. We want such electoral changes as will put an end to the votes of resident electors being swamped by those of wealthy non-resident plural voters. We want the present disfranchising registration laws to be swept away. We want the portals of Parliament thrown wide open to poor men, so that every class of the community may be proportionately represented, for we know by long experience that a Parliament, almost entirely composed of comparatively rich men, will never legislate fairly for a community in which the vast majority are poor men. We want our villagers to be masters in their villages, and no longer to be as disassociated from the possession of the soil that they till as the beasts of the field. We want full justice to be done to the rights and requirements of labour. We want the alien English church in Wales to be disendowed and disestablished, not only because this is just towards Wales, but because it will be an earnest of speedy similar action in respect to the Established Church in England. We want that hideous monopoly of brewers which is productive of such dire evil to millions, to cease without one farthing of compensation to the monopolists. We want taxation to be proportioned to the strength of the shoulders that have to bear it and proper economy to be exercised in expenditure so that each public servant may be rewarded be paid according to his deserts and no longer according to his birth and social position. We want non-intervention to be the rule of our relations with foreign States, and assurances of support no longer to be given to any confederation of Emperors and Kings that ally themselves together against the French Republic, for such assurances are not only objectionable in themselves, but may drag us into a war with which we ought to have no concern. Should the House of Lords be so ill-advised as to resist the deliberately expressed will of the nation, we want no half measures, no policy of small expedients, but the challenge at once to be taken up and fought out to the bitter end. Considering how much there is to do, and how desperate will be the efforts of the landed classes to maintain their ascendency and to damn the democratic tide, I regret greatly that Parliament is not to be called together this autumn, but I hope that it will sit from January to December next year, and the year after, rather than abate or defer one iota of the moderate scheme of reforms set forth in the Newcastle programme, for "delays are dangerous," and those who have accepted the responsibility of carrying reforms of paramount importance should be ready, like soldiers before the enemy, to sacrifice their ease for their country's welfare.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, Governor of Tasmania, returns to England in March, and has made up his mind not to accept another Governorship. He means to claim his pension for thirty-seven years' service under the Crown—in the Crimea, the Education Office, the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, Dublin Castle, and Tasmania. To an Australian interviewer he said that he might possibly eventually settle in Tasmania.

THE RUN ON THE BIRKBECK BANK.

It was expected that a run on the Birkbeck Bank, of Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, would follow the suspensions of

THE SHUDDERS IN LITERATURE.

JULES CLARETIE, writes in the *North American Review* :—

The tragic fortune of Guy de Maupassant, one of the young masters of our literature, has drawn attention to the mysterious bonds which attach the literary creator to his creation, and the question has been asked whether the artist does not become unbalanced in choosing strange, cruel, odd, or fantastic subjects—whether, finally, the shudder or the terror which he wishes to excite in others does not affect him first before moving his readers. The question would not very directly concern M. Guy de Maupassant, who has of his own will touched only upon sane and vigorous subjects, overflowing with the sap of humanity, if in the work of the author of "Une Vie" and "Pierre et Jean" there were not to be found among other tales, such as "La Peur," a disquieting and mysterious study, "Le Horla," that morbid analysis of a psychological state, that journey after the discovery of an invisible force, of a new and redoubtable Being, the Horla; the Horla, who is to succeed man—the Horla, an immortal creature coming into the heritage of "him who dies daily." Certainly, in rereading this story by the poor fellow who is now shut up in the asylum of Dr. Blanche— who, intoxicated as he has ever been with the open air and the fair fields bathed in sun-light, sees nothing, feels nothing of spring's young caresses; in studying closely this sort of strange autobiography, one finds in the "Horla" the very beginning of the delirium that has seized upon the writer. It came about at the time when he achieved this remarkable work, at the precise moment when that which science calls the period of incubation gave place to the period of restlessness. Indeed, Guy de Maupassant had even passed through two of the states, which, in this psychosis, succeed each other mathematically—incubation, restlessness, persecution, and dementia. Very certainly M. de Maupassant was haunted by I know not what delirious fancies, the terror and also the vertigo of death, the pang of the infinite, when he wrote that short, grim story which seems to us to-day so mournfully prophetic. But it would not be exact to say that the artist who is in love with the Mystery of the Unknowable, who is attracted and urged on by the Fantastic or by the Infinite, is necessarily condemned to a psychical condition like that of the author of the "Horla." Dementia is not the result of certain kinds of work any more than the taste for such researches and the habit of making them are the signs of any derangement whatever. An artist, a writer, can cross every *milieu*, treat every subject, without submitting to the influence of it, just as a general can cross the thick of the fight without being wounded. It is nevertheless true that certain subjects are unwholesome, disquieting, perilous. The novelist, seated at his work-table, the dramatic writer imagining the play which is to attract and stir the public, is inevitably constrained to a sort of of auto-suggestion. They must really see their characters live and act; and, what is more, they see life as their heroes see it.

I can well believe that Edgar Poe was not very calm, not laughing in "full-throated ease"—like Alexandre Dumas writing the "Mousquetaires"—when he was summoning up the horrors of the Rue Morgue and the frightful, mathematically ferocious torment of the "Pendulum." And by what likeness of sentiments, or rather, what community of sensations, was Charles Baudelaire—who revealed Poe to France—drawn toward the genius of the American author? Victor Hugo's saying to Baudelaire, after the publication of the "Fleurs du Mal," has often been quoted: "Vous avez cree un frisson nouveau." It was precisely this new shudder which Charles Baudelaire found, and was delighted with, in Edgar Poe. There was in him an echo, so to say, a refraction, a repercussion, of Baudelaire's own humour. Medicine—or at least Hyslen, in his dictionary—defines *le frisson* as "an unequal and irregular trembling which precedes fever." This trembling is exactly what follows the perusal of some extraordinary tale of Poe's, of some *poesie macabre* by Baudelaire. There is I know not what artistic hysteria in the case of these remarkable men, studying with a feverish ardour "man out of tune"—to cite Baudelaire himself—"the contradiction set up between the nerves and the spirit; that strange, disturbing something which makes grief express itself by laughter, as death finds expression in a grin." And to this morbid derangement which produces masterpieces among its other manifestations—as certain maladies of plants give their flowers more exquisite colours—these seekers after the shudder added the analysis of "all that element of imagination which floats about the nervous man and leads him to evil."

And what is proved by this terror which man feels in the face of certain mysteries of his moral destiny or his bodily sufferings, of his faith or of his intellect? What is proved by that shudder which chills us sometimes as it lifted the hair of the prophet Ezekiel? That humanity, however much in love it may be with fact, with brute obvious fact, however much it may be swept along in the train of science, has always the need, the thirst for something of the beyond, which is sometimes the consoling utterance of the eternal poetry—poetry with all its caresses, its seduction, its enthusiasm, its pity—sometimes the sombre gulf, the black hole of madness! Is literature profiting from these *neuroses*? Is not this appetite for the unknown bad for both writer and reader? Will not the man who plays with the chimera be devoured by it even as he who kills with the sword must perish by the sword? No, the shudder in literature does not lead of necessity to the loss of mental balance. A lesion of the brain is necessary before dementia attacks us. But to be candid, one does not dabble in physical mysteries with more impunity than one manipulates the strange chemical substances from which death can proceed on an explosion of picrate. Every mystery is attractive like a problem, but dangerous, too, like everything that is without bottom and productive of vertigo. The abyss has its loadstone, the void its magnet. The shudder is one of those forms of literature which are subtle yet native. Fear, which is a pain to children, becomes a pleasure for the *blasé*, a caress like any other caress. It has its dangers like morphine, like absinthe, like opium.

WHY LASCAR SAILORS ARE EMPLOYED.

How is it that lascars and coolies are preferred to Englishmen ask "Cassell's Saturday Journal"? Let us see. Take merits first. To begin with, the Asiatics are cheaper than our seamen, but as they are weak, and about forty-five of them are required to do the work of thirty British sailors, that cannot be taken into account. Nor is it fair to say that their keep costs less than that of Englishmen. Lascars certainly live on rice, curry, vegetables, &c. but each caste insists on having its own cook, and will not touch food bought or prepared by anybody else. The men, too, must be allowed to observe their religious festivals; and whereas an ordinary crew can be paid off on arrival in port, lrscars must necessarily be kept on. This being so, the cost of English and native sailors is about the same. The principal recommendations of the lascars, Asiatics, and Afghans seem to be their ability to work in hot climates, their good temper, cleanliness, and simple manners—it is said they whimper like children when reproved— willingness, sobriety, and frugality. One thing more: they look singularly picturesque in fine weather, and so gratify the æsthetic sense of passengers. On the other hand, Asiatics are born thieves and the "childishness" so often claimed for them is very like that of the heathen Chinee. An acquaintance of the writer, who has had considerable experience of such men, declares that if you want to be on the safe side, you must keep everything out of their reach. The fact of their being jugglers is to him not without significance. But here is an actual example of what they can do. Two lascars were in the habit of selling stolen articles to a man who asked no questions. One day they came to him with four bottles of "chutney" which he bought for about one-fifth the sum at which that condiment is usually retailed and then they departed in great glee. On sampling his purchase a few days later, the amateur "fence" made the tardy discovery that the bottles contained a certain kind of patent manure!

Then the Mahomedans are almost helpless in cold weather. They look pitiful enough on shore sometimes, with their teeth chattering and their flesh of the kind called "goose," but at sea during the winter months, when spray is dashing over the deck they are the most miserable objects imaginable. Some strange stories are told of the behaviour of lascars under these conditions. It is said hat on one occasion forty-three Asiatics were on a topsail yard from half-past three in the morning until nine vainly attempting to furl the sail. Then they were piped down and some English officers went aloft, did the work, and reached the deck again all in less than twenty minutes. Another, and a graver defect in the lascar is that in times of danger his fatalism makes him worse than helpless. When he thinks his death is at hand he will do nothing—he will not move or stir—to try to avert it. In shipping circles very many cases in point are known. For example, a ship was once in grave peril; and yet the lascars, believing it and them to be irretrievably doomed, refused to come out of the forecastle, until the first officer went below and kicked one or two of them, threatening, at the same time, to cram some bacon down their throats unless they turned out. In this or some analogous way the antipathy of Mahomedans to pork has several times been turned to good account.

SPIES IN WAR.

NAPOLEON'S Italian blood and training, says a writer in *Baily's Magazine*, added to the profound distrust with which he regarded everyone about him, and especially those of generous, lofty, and unselfish disposition, led him to treat his spies with the greatest suspicion. M. de Segur alleges, indeed, that it was a positive gratification to him when he discovered, or thought he had discovered, that his secret emissaries were also in the pay of the enemy, and, as he concluded, telling lies to both sides. Napoleon was always merciful to his enemy's spies when caught within his lines, although they rarely escaped their befitting doom at the hands of Berthier, Bessieres, and Rapp, when they had left the Emperor's presence. In like manner the mighty Corsican bore no *rancune* against assassins who strove to take his life. Never yet was there monarch or dictator set up on high who took so little pains to guard himself against assassination. When he married Marie Louise, she was astounded to find no valet, no nobleman of high degree, lying at night outside the door of the chamber in which the Emperor slept. "Why," she exclaimed, "you take no precautions at all, while my father, the Emperor of Austria, who has nothing to fear, is surrounded at night by guards and chamberlains." "I am too much of a fatalist," replied Napoleon, laughing, "to believe that death will overtake me one minute sooner or later than fate decrees. *Je ne suis pas un homme; je suis une chose.*"

The Duke of Wellington I believe to have understood the use and management of spies better than any other famous soldier. One rule he inexorably imposed upon himself—never to accept the services of a woman in this risky profession. It was not because he dreaded their being found out and possibly executed that he declined to employ them. "I can generally read men's characters," he exclaimed to Picton, "but a Spanish or Portuguese woman would deceive the very elect." It is much to be regretted that the Duke of Wellington never condescended to write the history of his intercourse with Captain Colquhoun Grant. A volume on that subject written by such an accurate and unimaginative chronicler as the Duke of Wellington would have been a classic for all time. On such a theme the baldest and most prosaic recital of the hero's deeds would have been more thrilling than a novel. That he acted habitually under the guidance of the Duke of Wellington, and held communication with no other English officer, is well known; but it was also his invariable practice to wear his uniform wherever he went and never to assume any disguise. Of course, his usual method of entering the enemy's lines was in the character of a deserter from the British army: and the excuses which he invented to account for his desertion were as inexhaustible as they were ingenious. Sometimes he posed as a cavalry trooper, and sometimes as a private in an infantry regiment who had stolen a thoroughbred horse from some Staff officer on which to make his escape with salutary speed. He was generally attended by a Spanish peasant named Leon, upon whose quickness of apprehension, fidelity, and vigilance he placed, after some experience of his good qualities, the most absolute reliance.

Hanging on the flank of Marmont's army until it passed the Coa, the indomitable Colquhoun Grant soon discovered that the French had left their scaling ladders behind them, and, therefore, had no real intention to attempt the recapture of Cuidad Rodrigo. Being anxious to ascertain by what route Marmont would proceed to Coimbra, whither his head was pointed, Colquhoun Grant and Leon (the latter on foot) hid themselves on a low ridge, covered with dwarf oaks at the foot of which lay a pass which the French army seemed likely to traverse. Unfortunately, some French sharpshooters, posted on a higher ridge, descried the two companions as they withdrew from the road below and plunged into the forest. In a few minutes a cry of "The French! the French!" issued from Leon's lips and the foe, represented by a dozen mounted dragoons, was upon them. Exhausted by running, poor Leon fell, and was instantly transfixed and killed by a French spear. Striving in vain to protect his fallen friend, Grant was captured and carried before Marmont. The latter who was one of the few gentlemen to be found among Napoleon's Marshals, treated his prisoner kindly and invited him to dinner. As usual, his uniform saved his life; but after they had left Marmont's headquarters, under an escort charged to convey him from Spain to France, Grant found to his surprise, on arriving at Bayonne, that Marmont had written to the commandant of that town and garrison explaining that Grant was a very dangerous and daring spy, who had done the French armies in Spain no end of harm, and that he was to be put in irons and sent to Paris.

They had to reckon, however, with no ordinary man in Colquhoun Grant. Divining the contents of Marmont's letter, by that intuitive instinct which, like a cat's wiskers, guided him in the dark, he contrived to escape from Bayonne by night, scrambling down into a deep fosse upon his trusty thoroughbred, from whom he had never parted company, and climbing up the almost perpendicular slope on the other side. By some kind of freemasonry, known only to bold spirits, he introduced himself on the road to General Souham, who was on his way back to Paris, and craved permission to join his party. Describing himself under a false name as a paroled British officer, Grant delighted his companions with his versatility, and by his description of moving adventures which he invented for their amusement. On arriving in Paris, he made himself known to another English spy, who had long been a member of the French police, and in constant communication with English agents, who carried his secret reports verbally to London, which they reached through Spain, Antwerp, or Rotterdam. His Parisian colleague told him that a passport had just been made out in favour of Jonathan Buck, an American, who had died suddenly on the day when the passport ought to have been claimed. Boldly demanding this passport, which carried him safely through every obstruction, Grant rode his faithful steed down to Nantes, where he intended to embark on an American ship. Her departure was, however, delayed, and with his accustomed courage, he told the American captain his story and sought his advice. With kindly sympathy the American skipper bade him assume the character of a discontented sailor, and supplying him with a rough nautical dress and with forty dollars, told him to lodge the money in the American Consul's hands, upon which he would receive a certificate authorising him as a discharged seaman to proceed from port to port in search of a ship.

DEPARTURES FOR THE EAST.

THE undermentioned officers were ordered to embark in H. M. S. Himalaya at the ports named for destinations shown; leaving Portsmouth on the 17th, and Kingstown on Sept. 20, 1892 :—

TO EMBARK AT PORTSMOUTH.

For Gibraltar.—2nd K R Rifles: Capt Hon C T Holland, R A; Sec Lieut J Byron, Royal Engineers: Sec Lieut W D O Bassington. For Malta—1st R W Surrey: Sec Lieut C E Wilson, 1st Welsh: Maj H S Holmes. 1st R Berks: Sec Lieut, E G Lees. For Egypt—1st Dorset: Capt F H Awdrey. A Vet-Dept: Vet Capt E E Bennett. A S Corps: Lieut J R Wigan. For Cyprus—2nd Essex: Sec Lieut C F Boone (for India). For Colombo—Royal Artillery: Maj R A Rigg. 2nd R Warwick: Sec Lieut A J Poole. Medical Staff: Surg-Capt H K Allport. For Singapore.—Royal Artillery: Lieut (District Officer) D Paul. Royal Engineers: Lieut R J B Mair. En route to Hong Kong—Royal Engineers: Capt W R Stewart. Medical Staff. Surg-Capt S Westcott, Royal Engineers (Civil Staff): Mr H E Boxshall.

TO EMBARK AT KINGSTOWN.

For Gibraltar.—1st Middlesex: Ex-Regimental Lieut-Col H T Hughes-Hallett; Capt C W Warde, Capts L G Oliver, H K Woolwright, F Sapte, E D Harvest, and A F Randolph; Lieuts. H M Eustace, J S Jones, F G M Rowley, R J Ross, J W Elgee and H W E Finch; Sec Lieuts H N Blackeney, L S Roome, S W Somerville; Capt and Adj, E W R Stephenson; Lieut and Qrmr J A Walter.

For Singapore (en route to Hong Kong)—Medical Staff: Surg-Capt H E R James.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th September, 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·758
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General directions of Wind	WNW, NNW, N, ENE, WNW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	172
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	18·73
" year	92·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Oct.	0·59

* From midnight to midnight.

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* of Sept. 9, confirms the statement that the credits to be demanded in the new German Military Bill will far exceed the sum of 100,000,000 marks.

THE DANGERS OF CYCLING.

FOR the sake of cycling and of cyclists, says the *Lancet*, we wish it were the fact that our knowledge were not practical. Unfortunately it is founded on nothing but the practical. We know what cycling means in its outside working, but this is little compared with what we professionally know of it from those sufferers from the practice who do not tell always their most intimate friends the whole story of their cycling experience. Men who enter on cycling exercise find for a short time that it seems to give them a new kind of life. They have been confined to the counting-house, the place of business, or the study; they have, so to say, grown old in their pursuits, and parts of their nervous and muscular system are wearied with the monotony. This new exercise comes to them and all is changed. They discover, without understanding the reason, that they have muscular and nervous powers which have hitherto been concealed. They can cover as much ground in a week on the machine as they could previously cover in a year by their own muscular powers. Their eyes fall on new pastures, and their intellect is awakened to lessons read without books of which they have hitherto had no knowledge except at second hand, and then imperfectly. In addition, by reason of their fresh acquisition, they are brought into a new social life; they meet associates to them entirely new, some younger, some older than themselves, but all "full of cycling"; they learn from these new comrades the names and works of great riders—of one who has broken his own record by so many seconds in a race of over four hundred miles in twenty-four hours; of another, perhaps a lady, who has ridden a hundred and fifty miles between sunrise and sunset. These persons they find exalted into heroes and heroines of the wheel and there is enkindled a spirit of competition oftentimes stronger than the intellectual spirit itself. Then comes the competitive effort. A book is obtained and kept, in which each day's work is recorded from the beginning of the year to the end. A man utterly unknown out of his own little circle suddenly becomes a man of mark to a new and wide circle. He has ridden, say, some thousands of miles in one year, or won a race, or made a great excursion; he is a man to know in the wide and ever widening cycling world. Here are the inducements to hard cycling, new exercise of body, new exercise of mind, and new competitive stabition.

As a contemporary said a few weeks ago *a propos* of these remarks:—"one can understand the insidious strength of the temptation to indulge overmuch in this fascinating form of exercise. But the greater the temptation the greater the need of prudence and self restraint." We who look on as well as practise the exercise see the necessity for this advice with increased evidence each month and year; it is day by day becoming more obvious, on the road, on the track, in the streets of the metropolis and other cities, that cycling is breaking its own record in evidence before the coroner, before the physician and surgeon, before the magistrate, before the world at large, cycling circles alone excepted. Accidents daily increase, not from faults of the machines ridden for, thanks to the skill, care and competency of the industry that turns out cycles, there is the most admirable safety work in this direction that ever was produced—but from the fault of the riders—themselves; chiefly the fault of competition against other riders and against all sort, and conditions of travellers—travellers on horse-backs in carriages, by omnibus, and on foot. Lookers on say there is marvellous precision in riding in the crowded streets. They may well marvel; but in this regard success itself in meeting and evading obstacles does not mean winning; it means wear and tear of the constitution beyond anything that can be accredited when it is carefully observed. We have ourselves ridden under these trials, and we know the effects. During the feat the most active of the senses are strained to the utmost: the ear is strained to catch every voice and sound; the eye is strained to meet every danger as well as to avoid being a cause of danger to others: the sense of touch is equally strained; the mind and the body are at full strain and the muscular sense at its highest mark. So long as the tissues are young and elastic this feat is for a time possible, but it is doomed even in the young to early failure and it makes the young prematurely old. To the middle-aged, nay to those who are but just matured, the feat is dangerous, though a collision may never take place. There is the internal and the external strain; there is the after lassitude from what Dr. Kolb has ably described as "the nervous insufficiency" of fatigue; and there is the after waste of the nervous fever which follows the effort. Under these strains it is little wonder that riders die whilst riding without actual collision; little wonder that the papers should report how a well-known cyclist was found dead by the roadside with his machine beside him. Framed in a manner not calculated to bear these strains, though they be less severe than riding daily through a London thoroughfare, this gentleman, from nervous insufficiency, failed and succumbed under an exercise the too enthusiastic partisans of which say we have no right to criticise, albeit it is fatal to their best of comrades.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited, Moulmein route to Siam right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd Octobberer, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	1	30 p.m.	7	34
Teheran	2	5	5 a.m.	..	38
Suez	2	12	35 p.m.	...	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 2nd Octoter, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	14	...	1
" Madras	1	19	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 29.

10 p.m. .. 78·6

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

6 a.m. .. 77·0
10 a.m. .. 79·1
2 p.m. .. 82·3
4 p.m. .. 80·4

AN interesting return published by the French Government shows that since the Regency of Tunis came under the protectorate of France the area of land under corn cultivation has increased from 946,675 acres in 1881 to 1,825,365 acres last year, the value of the grain having risen from less than half a million to over a million sterling. The area vineyards in Tunis is also increasing, for while it was only 7,500 acres four years ago it is now nearly double, while the quantity of wine made has gone up during the same period from 337,500 gallons to 2,362 500 gallons, and is expected to reach 3,150,000 gallons this year. The cultivation of the olive, which was formerly an important source of revenue, but had of late been much neglected, has been taken up again very actively, and 56 mills, nine of which are worked by steam, have been started during the last five years in the district of Susa and Sfax. Most of these belong to Frenchmen, and as they make better oil than the Arabs they can afford to pay more for the olives, so that the natives have a greater inducement to grow them. In the Sfax district the Government have taken steps to grant concessions of land for this purpose, and there have been so many demands made that 45,000 acres will soon be planted. There has also been a great increase in the number of live stock since the great drought of four years ago, there being now nearly 200,000 head of cattle and over a million sheep in the Regency.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. HALL CAINE, who went to Russia some little time ago to study the people and the country with a view to a novel, has returned to England. He has only come home, however, for a breathing space, as it is his intention to return to Russia shortly. Mr. Caine is so bent on seeing Russia thoroughly that short of absolute expulsion he is not likely to let anything interfere with his investigations.

Mr. Thomas Hardy has revised his novel "Tess" previous to its appearance in single volume form. Recently a successful author, on second thoughts, cut one of his best books about a good deal. Mr. Hardy has altered scarcely a line of "Tess"; his revision has been confined to purely verbal alterations. He has added a few words to the preface which appeared to the three-volume edition of the novel. An admirable portrait of Mr. Hardy—beardless as he now is—is to appear in the new issue. The price of the book—Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine are the publishers—is to be 6s.

Miss Ellen Terry's book, "Stray Memories," may be published this autumn or kept over until next spring. Mr. William Heinemann is bringing out the book, and it is to be beautifully illustrated. Miss Terry finished her part some time ago; at present the pictures are being prepared. The title "Stray Memories" indicates very fairly what the work is to be. It is to be a series of reminiscences by Miss Terry about people she has met, places she has been to, and parts she has played on the stage. Altogether, "Stray Memories" ought to make exceptionally interesting reading.

"Dandy Dick" is the next of Mr. Pinero's plays which we are to get in dainty book form. "Sweet Lavender," "The Square," "Lords and Commons," "The Weaker Sex," and "The Schoolmistress" are to follow. The plays already published are "The Magistrate," "Lady Bountiful," "The Hobby Horse," "The Cabinet Minister," "The Profligate" and "The Times." The publication of plays by a living writer was undoubtedly an experiment. It has answered exceedingly well. Probably, therefore, Mr. Pinero's example will be followed in other quarters. For reading purposes it looks as if, among Mr. Pinero's efforts, "The Magistrate" were to be the favourite.

The October number of "Scribner's" promises to be unusually bright and interesting. Under the title "The Baptismal Font of America," Mr. Frank H. Mason writes the history of how America came to be so called. Similarly, apropos of the coming Columbian celebration, Professor Ruge, the well-known German authority, writes on Columbus. Mr. Caton Woodville has a companion article on tiger-hunting in Mysore to his recent article on elephant-hunting. The fifth of the late Mr. Russell Lowell's essays on the old English dramatists deals with Beaumont and Fletcher. Mr. Laurence Hutton's second article on the death-masks of great people has reference to the masks of literary worthies. This will be followed by a third article in the November number on the death-masks of statesmen.

An article of remarkable interest on "Queen Victoria's Dolls" will appear in the September issue of the "Strand Magazine," and will give illustrations of a large number of dolls dressed by the Queen when a little girl, mostly as historical characters. The dolls were sent from Windsor to be specially photographed for the "Strand Magazine," and the Queen has taken so much interest in the matter that she has been graciously pleased to read and revise the article, and to add notes herself.

There will be a widespread curiosity among Englishmen of letters to know why Mr. Rudyard Kipling has decided to settle in America. He does not like the country—he was very sarcastic about it in his recent letters; he sees nothing to admire in the young people of America at any rate, for he launch bitter glibes at them; America does not like him, for it has just been lampooning him for alleged lack of good feeling. Moreover, he is the most conspicuous admirer of the British Empire that has arisen among us for many years and almost every one of his writings exhibits the keenest personal sympathy with the men who are carrying the weight of it on their shoulders, whether great men or humble. Altogether he would seem to be the last person to have settled under an alien flag. Can the explanation be that, having unfortunately lost much money lately, he has decided to live for a time in the place where it can be most easily won back? But if that is the case, why Brattleboro, Vermont, of all places? He might almost as well have chosen Peoria, or even home in "Ga.," which puzzles Mr. Andrew Lang so much.

If Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson is appointed Consul at Samoa, Mr. Besant's joy will be a thing to remember. For then literature will seem to him to have been recognised at last. After all, why not? In America, and to a less degree in France, many political posts are regularly assigned to men of letters, and there is no doubt that in the body of literary men and journalists of this country the Government has a potential staff of servants of which great public use might be made. Among us ourselves, however, instead of literature being the stepping-stone to political position, it is administrative position that enables many a men to live while also working at literature—a state of things that must necessarily result in worse work for both the public and the muse. It would be easy to count a dozen well-known men of letters who are receiving pay for what the Government must obviously regard as the exercise of their full ability, whereas in reality they put more energy into their private work than into their official tasks. It seems to us that these gentlemen would occupy a more honourable position if they descended frankly into the arena of literature, and fought and won or starved on the merits of their work. But we should welcome the appointment of Mr. Stevenson.

Leon Cladel, who died recently at Sevres, was a pronounced Romanticist, with a touch of the Parnassian in him. Born at Montauban in 1835, he was educated in his own town, and went to Paris to seek his fortune. Here he found two very useful and powerful friends, Baudelaire and Gambetta. He was drawn towards the latter as a fellow Republican, and Cladel's first novels were socialistic and almost revolutionary. Later he became a whimsical rhetorician, and a stylist for style's sake. One of his latest work was "Images Versicolores." He passed his closing years in a very modest dwelling at Sevres, surrounded by his children and goats and dogs and fowls, all of whom lived together on a footing of delightful equality. It is said, however, that Cladel's dogs were better brushed and combed than he was.

The single volume edition of Marion Crawford's novel "The Three Fates" is to be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan.—The volume of the "English Illustrated Magazine" for 1892 is to appear to-day. It contains 330 illustrations, and is the ninth yearly volume.—Dr. Conan Doyle and Mr. Jerome K. Jerome have been holidaying together, and some result of it may soon, perhaps, be found in the pages of the "Ilder."—The fourth edition of "The Englishman in Paris" is now almost exhausted, and the sale for the book still continues very active.—In October Messrs. Longman are to publish a selection from the letters of Geraldine Jewsbury to Jane Welsh Carlyle. Mrs. Alexander Ireland, who is editing the letters, will for preface write a little monograph on Miss Jewsbury.—Mr. Theodore Bent's work, "The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland," ought to be an interesting book of next month.

THE *Journal of Education* publishes a selection from the papers written at a recent examination of girls in domestic economy. In some of these the unconscious humour could scarcely have been rivalled by a professional joker. One would have thought that every English girl between the ages of twelve and sixteen would have been able to say from experience what beef is, but one of the answers is, "Beef is a useful article of food obtained from different animals, such as the cow, sheep, pig, &c. The lean of beef belongs to the animal kingdon, and the fat to the vegetable kingdom." Another young lady is of opinion that "without eating potatoes we would become very delicate, because potatoes are very necessary to sustain human life." Between at least two of the candidates there was a difference of opinion as to the nature of lawn; one of them defining it as "a soft stuff made from the wool of the lawn, an animal in South America," and the other as "part of the flesh of the cow or sheep—the rib part." The degrees of accuracy and the theories of derivation in three different definitions of "shoddy" are very striking. According to one it is "a drink made from a mixture of ale and sugar;" another describes it as "the leather before it goes through the process of making into boots and shoes, and for this reason is called shoddy;" to a third it is "the flesh near the foot of any animal." Calico is said, with some originality, to be "a good heat conductor, because it catches fire very soon." But nothing seems to have called forth a greater variety of speculation than the effort to explain the meaning of "callendering." One pupil thinks it is "turning from one kind of species into another;" a second—and this reply must have been specially puzzling to the examiner—that is "things being the shape of a calendar like our bodies;" a third that it is "being preserved with sugar;" another that it is "increasing or getting heavier." The answers to other questions are not less daring in their originality, but perhaps not one of them is so remarkable for perspicuity and lucidity as the statement that "if a man lives without food for a considerable time, say sixty days, he will die at the end of a month, or if the constitution is delicate he may only live for a week or less."

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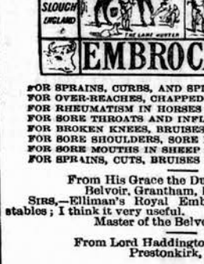
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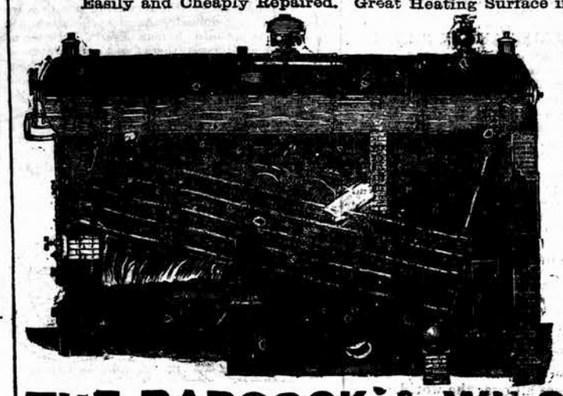

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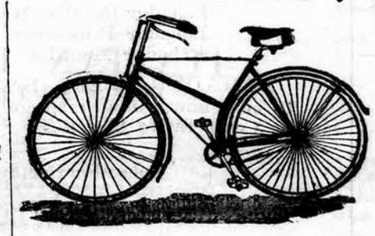

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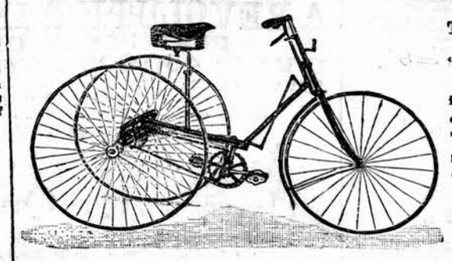

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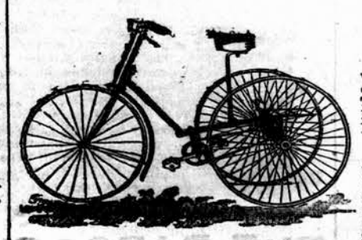

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